MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 SEPTEMBER 1982

Lebanon

Military Situation -- After a cautious advance into west Beirut the IDF was ordered to cease fire unilaterally early on 16 September, according to IDF radio. However, the Israelis continued to react to fire and sporadic clashes continued. Beirut radio reported that the Israelis were advancing deep into west Beirut. While IDF radio said the IDF had used sparse artillery fire to soften nests of resistance, the clandestine leftist Voice of Arab Lebanon radio accused the Israelis of "indiscriminately" bombarding residential quarters. Al-Murabitun and other leftist militias continued to resist the renewed Israeli advance into the city, despite Al-Murabitun losses of five dead and seven wounded, the Voice of Arab Lebanon said. Jerusalem radio announced that the IDF sustained 2 dead and 42 wounded in the fighting while the Voice of Arab Lebanon claimed an Israeli tank was destroyed. Nevertheless, the militiamen are armed only with machineguns and rocket launchers and cannot curb the IDF's advance, Jerusalem radio pointed out.

Comment on Advance Into Beirut -- Israel decided to take control of key areas of west Beirut in order to prevent "terrorists" and leftists reorganizing in the area, the IDR spokesman announced in a statement reported by Jerusalem radio. Israel acted quickly to prevent a restoration of the status quo ante in the city, security sources cited by IDF radio stressed.

However, Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan rejected Israel's reasons for the operation, which were conveyed to him by Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Morris Draper, Beirut radio noted. Al-Wazzan held the United States responsible for the Israeli advance because the Americans have guaranteed the agreements concluded by envoy Philip Habib, the radio said. Meanwhile, Damascus radio accused Israel of "exploiting" the death of Bashir al-Jumayyil to achieve its objective of occupying nationalist Beirut. The Israelis have thereby thrown overboard the agreements concluded between the Lebanese Government and Philip Habib and have slighted all the states which contributed to the multinational force, the radio contended.

A Cairo radio commentary rejected Israel's attempt to "exploit" the assassination of Al-Jumayyil by moving troops into west Beirut, saying this action indicates that Israel is persisting on the "wrong course."

Begin, Draper Discuss Lebanon -- Prime Minister Menahem Begin and U.S. envoy Draper agreed during a meeting that great effort is needed to form a stable government in Lebanon, IDF radio affirmed. Begin proposed that the removal of foreign forces from Lebanon could begin with the "terrorists" in Tripoli and Al-Biqa' and afterward with the withdrawal of Syrians and the IDF. Explaining IDF activity in Beirut, Begin stressed that the forces are trying to ensure peace in the city and prevent "dangerous developments." According to Jerusalem radio. Begin also told Draper that Israel is in the Al-Biqa' in preparation for any Syrian military movements.

New Presidential Elections -- Former President Camille Sham'un said new presidential elections may be held within the coming week, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. Asked for his opinion about the identity of President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil's assassins, Sham'un said "the foes are known" and "are the ones who have always been involved in assassination incidents."

Reaction to Al-Jumayyil's Death -- In a statement carried by Damascus television, an official Syrian source declared there is no doubt Israel killed Bashir al-Jumayyil because he began to see the need for the IDF to leave his country and appeared to have changed his mind about signing a peace treaty with Israel. Asserting that the movement of Israeli soldiers into west Beirut after the assassination was within the framework of a plan to

murder Al-Jumayyil, the source said Israel's methods and designs for expansion have "no limits." According to Monte Carlo radio, Syrian officials received the news of Al-Jumayyil's assassination with surprise. The radio added that observers in Damascus believe only Israel and its agents were capable of reaching the Phalangist Party headquarters.

On his arrival in Rome, PLO Executive Committee chairman Yasir 'Arafat expressed regret over the explosion that killed Al-Jumayyil, describing the deed as an attempt to impede intra-Lebanese conciliation efforts and to justify the Israeli occupation of Lebanon, ANSA reported. 'Arafat sent a cable of condolences to Pierre al-Jumayyil and his family, saying this "criminal act" against Lebanon only serves the Israelis, Monte Carlo radio revealed. Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf likewise affirmed that the PLO had nothing to do with the assassination. Speaking to KUNA, he alleged that a Lebanese "element" which did not accept Al-Jumayyil's presidency committed the act.

In a speech delivered at Al-Jumayyil's funeral, carried by Beirut radio, Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis expressed deep regret at the loss of the president-elect and called on the Lebanese people to consolidate unity and restore sovereignty to the country. The mufti of Lebanon and the Islamic Council also condemend the crime and called for national unity, according to reports by the radio.

Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon emphasized that despite the sad occurrence, relations between Israel and Lebanon should not suffer and there will be continuity in relations, Jerusalem radio reported. In remarks carried by the radio, Israeli Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres said that in the current situation, a multinational force should be brought into Beirut to secure the area and to facilitate the removal of the IDF.

In an interview reported by Tehran radio, Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati asserted that the Lebanese and Palestinians had rejected the Al-Jumayyil presidency and that Al-Jumayyil had been "sent to hell" as a result of this "awakening."

Tripoli radio spoke of Arab jubilation over the liquidation of "a new As-Sadat," and said the killing of Al-Jumayyil confirms that the Arabs will destroy all "traitors."

Egypt

At a press conference cited by MENA, Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali condemned the Israeli advance into west Beirut as an action which will escalate the situation further. He stressed that Egypt calls for the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon regardless of the withdrawal of other forces such as Syria, which will negotiate withdrawal with the Lebanese as agreed on at the Fes summit. 'Ali pointed out that now is not the time for normalization between Israel and Egypt and that Israeli "aggression" must end before autonomy negotiations can resume. Peace can be established, he declared, if Israel withdraws from Lebanon according to a specific timetable, stops building settlements in the west Bank and Gaza and implements confidence-building measures in these territories.

Iran

Qotbzadeh Executed -- Former Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh was executed on 15 September for attempting to overthrow the Islamic Republic and to assassinate Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, IRNA reported.

Complaints on Algiers Accord -- The Iranian international law services supervisor told a press conference that Iran will send an envoy to the Netherlands to present U.S. violations of the Algiers agreement, Tehran radio reported. The supervisor revealed that the complaints deal with the nontransfer of assets and the refusal to terminate claims by U.S. citizens.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 180 *16 September 1982*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW 1

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PLO's 'Arafat Condoles Al-Jumayyil Family [Monte Carlo] A 1
Khalaf Denies Involvement in Al-Jumayyil Death [KUNA] A 1
Khalaf Criticizes Fes Summit, Steadfast Front [KUNA] A 1
'Abd Rabbuh: Fes Plan in Harmony With PLO Policy [Monte Carlo] A 3
Khalil al-Wazir on Lebanon Operations [Aden VOP] A 3
Al-Hasan Comments on U.S. Plan, Government-in-Exile [Jidda 'UKAZ 11 Sep] A 3
Other Remarks [KUNA] A 5
Palestinian Sources on Ties With Jordan, Syria [London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 13 Sep] A 6

ARABIAN PENINSULA

GULF AFFAIRS

Gulf Papers on Al-Jumayyil Death, Israeli Plans C 1

OMAN

Briefs: Envoys to Egypt, Tunisia; New Italian, Saudi Envoys C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

Chatti Returns to Jidda From Talks in Africa C 1

YAR

Salih Meets With FRG's Carstens, Schmidt [cross-reference] C 1

EGYPT

Radio Warns of Consequences of Al-Jumayyil Death D 1
Newspapers Comment D 1
'Ali Urges Israeli Withdrawal From Lebanon D 3
Assembly Speaker on 'Volunteers' in Iraq, Somalia [Kuwait AS-SIYASAH 8 Sep] D 4
Egyptian, Sudanese Delegations Hold Talks D 5
Zambian Foreign Minister Arrives 15 September D 5
Netherlands Defense Minister Arrives 14 September D 5

JORDAN

Cabinet Discusses Fes Summit Resolutions F 1
AR-RA'Y Comments on King Husayn's BBC Interview [15 Sep] F 1

LEBANON

Sarkis, Al-Wazzan, Ministers Review Developments G 1
Al-Wazzan Contacts Draper G 1
Contacts Fahd, Cheysson G 1
Al-Wazzan Rejects Reason for Israeli Advance G 2
UN Security Council Asked To Discuss Situation G 2
Sa'ib Salam Conveys Muslim Proposal to Sarkis G 3
Salam Contacts King Fahd on Israelis 'Aggression' G 3
Sham'un: New Elections May Be Held Next Week G 3
Sham'un Might Nominate Himself G 3
President Sarkis Eulogizes Bashir al-Jumayyil G 4
Phalange Investigates Al-Jumayyil Assassination G 5
Soviets Offer Condolences on Al-Jumayyil's Death G 5
Mufti Khalid Condemns Al-Jumayyil Assassination G 5
Islamic Council Condemns Al-Jumayyil Killing G 6
Al-Murabitun Sets Up National Operations Room G 6
[Voice of Arab Lebanon]
Al-Murabitun Military Council Issues Statement G 7
[Voice of Arab Lebanon]
Israeli Officers, Al-Murabitun Leaders Meet G 8
Lebanese Front Objects to Pope's Meeting 'Arafat G 8

SYRIA

Israel Accused of Killing Bashir al-Jumayyil H 1
AL-BA'TH Commentary H 1
Damascus Urges Arab Action Over Beirut Situation H 2
Al-Asad Receives Lebanon's Junblatt 15 September H 3

ISRAEL

Shamir on Al-Jumayyil Death, Pope-'Arafat Talks I 1
Foreign Ministry Statement on Pope-'Arafat Talks I 1
[THE JERUSALEM POST 16 Sep]
Sharon on 'Continuity' of Relations With Lebanon I 2
Ben-Elisar on Al-Jumayyil Death, IDF Activity I 2
Peres Calls for Return of Multinational Force I 4
Bar-Lev on Multinational Force, IDF Presence I 5
Labor MK's Issue Statement on West Beirut Entry I 5
MAPAM Calls on IDF To Leave West Beirut I 6
Peace Now Movement Urges End to War in Lebanon I 6
Israeli Arabs, Maronites React to Al-Jumayyil Death I 6
Israel Considering 'Four Possibilities' on Lebanon I 7
[DAVAR 16 Sep]
Ministers Criticize Decision on West Beirut I 8
[DAVAR 16 Sep]
'Political Sources' on Decision [HA'ARETZ 16 Sep] I 9
Schiffer on Political Reasons for IDF Action I 10
Special Cabinet Session To Convene 16 Sep I 10
Eytan Interviewed on IDF Operation in West Beirut I 11
Haddad Calls on IDF To 'Strengthen Presence' I 11
Tyre, Sidon, South Under 'Complete' Curfew I 12
Spokesman on IDF Casualties in 15 Sep Action I 12
Press on Al-Jumayyil Death, IDF Beirut Entry I 12
Arens Meets Shultz, Relays Warning to Syria I 13
[HA'ARETZ 15 Sep]
'Political Sources' Expect Habib To Return to Arena I 14
Jerusalem Rejects Brezhnev Middle East Plan [MA'ARIV 16 Sep] I 14
Land Seized in Tulkarm District for Settlements [DAVAR 14 Sep] I 14

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

FLN Delegation Departs for Cuba 14 September Q 1

LIBYA

Tripoli Compares Al-Jumayyil to As-Sadat Q 1
Cuban Delegation Arrives in Tripoli on Visit [Havana] Q 1
Tanzanian Foreign Minister Arrives 15 September Q 1

MOROCCO

Chadian Foreign Minister Arrives 15 Sep Q 2

SUDAN

Numayri, At-Tayyib Receive Ethiopian Minister Q 2
Chad's Miskine Describes Meeting With Numayri Q 3
Departs 15 September Q 3

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Eritrean Front Chairman Explains New Command R 1
[Jidda AL-MADINAH 4 Sep]

KENYA

Air Force Members Sentenced 15 September R 4
Students Charged With 1 August Rioting [DAILY NATION 15 Sep] R 5
Tanzanians, Ugandans Advised To Get Work Passes R 5

UGANDA

'Bandits' Paraded in City Square; Muwanga Speaks R 5
Reports on Security, 'Bandits' R 6
Information Minister Meets With Soviet Envoy R 8

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

Former Officials Appear Before Tribunals Board T 1
Citizens Urged To Support, Cooperate With Police T 2

IVORY COAST

President Sends Condolences on Al-Jumayyil Death T 2

NIGERIA

Shagari Returns From Romania, Bulgaria 15 Sep T 2
Senate President Opposes Return of Army Rule T 2

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Discusses Namibia, Cuban Withdrawal U 1
Jorge: Namobian Withdrawal Cannot Be Envisaged [AFP] U 4
GDR Ambassador Presents Medicine, Clothing U 5

MOZAMBIQUE

Assembly Session Ends; Elections Discussed U 5

ZIMBABWE

SWAPO's Nujoma Arrives for Talks 13 September U 6
Mugabe on P. Botha Statement [AFP] U 6
Nujoma on Cuban Pullout Demand [AFP] U 6
Suspected Airbase Saboteurs Appear in Court U 7
Briefs: Trade Agreement With Portugal U 7

PLO'S 'ARAFAT CONDOLES AL-JUMAYYIL FAMILY

JN160813 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0800 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman, has sent a cable to Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil and his family, expressing his heartfelt condolences over their grievous misfortune. He implored God to grant them patience and solace. Abu 'Ammar said this criminal act is aimed against Lebanon and only serves the common Israeli enemy.

KHALAF DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN AL-JUMAYYIL DEATH

LD151730 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1629 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 15 Sep (KUNA) -- A prominent Palestinian leader said today that the Palestinian Resistance had nothing to do with the assassination of Lebanese President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil yesterday.

In a conversation earlier today with the KUNA director general and its editorial staff, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf said: The fact is I do not know who carried out this action, although yesterday by coincidence I had a press conference and said that Bashir al-Jumayyil could not possibly continue for one reason, namely that the Lebanese people could not possibly agree that after 8 years of conflict Bashir al-Jumayyil could come with 180,000 Israeli soldiers to occupy Lebanon and to install him as president of the republic.

Khalaf -- [known as] Abu Iyad -- stressed: I am certain a Lebanese element which did not accept this abnormal situation carried out this operation; as to who is behind it, that I do not know. I believe this was his inevitable fate, but the surprise was the unexpected speed of meeting that fate. However, the Palestinian Revolution has nothing to do with the assassination operation... and it is 12 days since we left Beirut.

KHALAF CRITICIZES FES SUMMIT, STEADFAST FRONT

LD151634 Kuwait KUNA in English 1246 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Kuwait, Sep 15 (KUNA) -- A prominent Palestinian leader affirmed here late Tuesday that the Palestinian Revolution will never end and that the conspiracies against it will continue.

The Palestinian Revolution security chief and Central Committee member of the mainstream Fatah commando group, Salah Khalaf, added at a popular gathering last night that the revolution is at present stronger by 1,000 fold because "we hold the honour of steadfastness and martyrdom."

Khalaf, who is better known as Abu Iyad, expressed pleasure at meeting with the Arab masses here in Kuwait who have "backed us in the battlefield."

The Palestinian revolutionist hailed the heroes who died at the battlefront describing them as symbols of heroism and resistance who challenged with their blood the American war machine, the American madness and the Israeli arrogance.

Khalaf also lauded the Lebanese people and the Lebanese National Movement which supported the Revolution and the Palestinian people and specifically mentioned the Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan and other ministers.

On the other hand, Abu Iyad attacked speaker of the Lebanese House of Representatives, Kamal al-Asad, calling him "rude" for his insistence on holding the Lebanese presidential elections which brought the Phalangist military leader Bashir al-Jumayyil to the Presidency of that Arab Country.

He told the 100,000 attendants that the war of Lebanon has cancelled the theory of shelters and blitzkrieg for Israel has used all kinds of weapons in Lebanon including the vacuum bomb and others which dig deeply into the ground but also failed to bring about an end to its invasion within few days as it speculated.

The Palestinian Resistance did not leave Beirut out of fear or to escape death for "we wished to die on that land".

The real gain of the Palestinian Revolution in Lebanon was the Lebanese people, Abu Iyad said and affirmed that Beirut will remain the most daring capital.

He stressed that the Revolution had evacuated Lebanon without being indebted to anyone but rather it was the other way round and added that history will record that the Arab regimes have called for evacuating the freedom fighters from Beirut in return for their heroic steadfastness.

The Lebanese war had highlighted the Palestinian national unity where (PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat codenamed) Abu 'Ammar was the sole leader of all organizations which fought without exception in the face of the invaders.

The Revolution has further emerged with the belief that victory is not far after encountering the real Israeli force in action, Khalaf said.

He warned that a new generation will emerge following the battle of Beirut with an inherent drive for revenge and added "those youths could direct their rifles to the Arabs instead of the Israelis".

The Palestinian leader accused certain Arabs of coronating Bashir al-Jumayyil as president of Lebanon and criticized their invitation for him to attend the At-Ta'if meeting. The six-man Arab committee assigned by the Arab League to find a solution to the Lebanese crisis had invited Al-Jumayyil to attend part of its deliberation in At-Ta'if before his election as president of Lebanon.

Khalaf gave examples of heroic incidents staged by the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces in addition to the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in face of the superior aggressors.

He said that the Revolution has suffered thousands of victims and "rivers of blood" due to the constant wars and conspiracies against it.

The security chief denounced the Fes summit conference's decision to form a secret committee to negotiate with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak.

The Arabs should have better urged Mubarak to terminate the American-sponsored Camp David accords, to ask King Fahd of Saudi Arabia to set an oil embargo on the Western countries and finally demand from Syria to fully participate in the war.

He renewed his declaration in Beirut that the war of Lebanon was not only an American-Israeli scheme but that of certain Arabs as well.

He charged that Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus and head of the Lebanese military intelligence Johnny 'Abduh had faciliated Israeli Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon's visit to Beirut prior to the invasion.

Khalaf bitterly criticised the Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front's stance during the Israeli aggression saying that it was a front for voicing statements and nothing else.

If Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi had granted the Palestinian fighters the weapons he promised, then the battle would have changed and we would have resisted for a long time period, Abu Iyad said, and accused Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid of passiveness. On the other hand, he praised Presidents of the two Yemens 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on account of their efforts to reach an Arab stance and "do something" about the Israeli invasion.

Four calls for holding an Arab summit have failed and the Arab rulers only met after the second contingent of Palestinian fighters evacuated Beirut, Abu Iyad charged and added that "they were waiting for our funeral".

He said that certain Arabs believe that the Palestinian blood is cheaper than oil but "our blood is dearer and much more precious".

Khalaf described the Lebenase Phalangist militia of being worse than Israel and relayed stories of the Phalange militant assault against defenceless women in the Palestinian refugee camps which were void of men after Israel arrested all men between the age of 12 and 60.

Abu Iyad announced that the Palestinian Revolution supplies the leftist revolutionists in Nicaragua and El Salvador with arms and training to fight the U.S.

He concluded by attacking the Soviet Union's attitude during the war saying "you have given the wrong impression and adopted wrong decisions and we hope that a similar case would never recur".

'ABD RABBUH: FES PLAN IN HARMONY WITH PLO POLICY

JN151800 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1720 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] In Damascus Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, head of the PLO Information Department, has stated that the Fes summit resolutions do not contain an implicit recognition of Israel. He added that the Fes plan is in harmony with the PLO policy and with the Palestine National Council resolutions. The Arab plan reaffirms once again that peace in the Middle East cannot be established unless an independent Palestinian state is set up.

According to 'Abd Rabbuh, the Arabs refused to let the United States alone impose a formula for peace.

The Palestinian official announced that the PLO Central Council will meet in Damascus in the last week of this month to prove that the PLO institutions are operating as they did in the past.

KHALIL AL-WAZIR ON LEBANON OPERATIONS

GF151624 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1815 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution forces, has affirmed that the Palestinian fighters will resume their military operations against the Zionist invasionist forces which occupy Lebanon.

In an interview with SADA AL-MA'RAKAH which is issued by the Unified Palestinian Information Organization, he said: The leaders of the Palestinian Resistance left for Tripoli and Al-Biqa' immediately after their transfer from Beirut in order to assure our forces there and the Palestinian and Lebanese masses that the armed struggle against the Zionist enemy will continue and that the Paelstinian Revolution will stay in Lebanon from Tyre in the south to Tripoli in the north.

AL-HASAN COMMENTS ON U.S. PLAN, GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE

GF151650 Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 11 Sep 82 p 10

[Interview with PLO leader Khalid al-Hasan by 'UKAZ correspondent Majdi Nasif in London -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What about the PLO presence which was imposed on Lebanon and, according to the information media, the PLO's position as a state within the Lebanese state?

[Answer] What is said about the Palestinians being a state within Lebanon is true. In fact, the Palestinians and others were states in Lebanon because the Lebanese state did not exist and because a Lebanese Government capable of controlling all Lebanese territory also did not exist. Consequently, there was the Phalangist state which levied taxes, the Sulayman Franjiyah state, the Al-Murabitun state and the Resistance state -- a group of states existed on Lebanese territory due to the absence of the Lebanese Government and the Lebanese Army. Therefore, the responsibility is not so much Palestinian as it is Lebanese. Of course, I do not want to plead innocence to many mistakes we have committed, but tell me who did not make mistakes in Lebanon, inside or outside Lebanon, Palestinian, Lebanese or Arab?

Thus, the achievement of this goal is pure Lebanese and has nothing to do with the Palestinian stand. [sentence as published] Moreover, taking these matters into consideration, the Palestinian Resistance did not leave Beirut under Israeli conditions or Israeli protection. The Palestinian Resistance was not captured. It left Beirut by virtue of an international agreement and the advent of international forces. It left in a popular celebration. Therefore, we cannot say the Israelis have achieved the goals they set before the invasion of Lebanon. On the contrary, the fact is the Palestinian stand could eventually turn this war into a Palestinian political victory.

[Question] The U.S. administration has stated that a solution to the problem is near and that it is time the problem is actually solved. Several issues have been broached in the international arena.

[Answer] This question was broached before President Reagan announced his proposals for peace in the Middle East. We now hear that a new U.S. position will be announced and we do not know the nature of this position. However, we should say that no matter how positive this position will be, it will not go beyond tactics because the strategic U.S. position toward Israel is unchangeable at least in the current historic circumstance.

Nonetheless, any tactical U.S. retreat due to this war can be useful. This requires a new discussion of the upcoming working plan and the next political struggle role and the next military guerrilla struggle role so that we can deal with the events as facts which will lead to an investment in the outcome of the Lebanon war in our favor. Otherwise, all this will become history. Of course, all these matters need to be studied and investigated and also need a comprehensive review. We pray to God we will be lucky in achieving this so that the flame of struggle will continue to glow brilliantly, in an organized and responsible way benefiting from all the lessons and gains.

[Question] One of the results of the Palestinian steadfastness is the Palestinian cause's greater stature in international public opinion. Now several solutions are being broached in the political arena. A Palestinian government-in-exile was raised at a press conference.

[Answer] A government-in-exile is one of the issues that cannot be rejected or accepted for itself. It is like the issue of negotiations which is not rejected or accepted for itself, but objective and personal circumstances decide acceptance or rejection.

Therefore, the idea of a government-in-exile is not rejected in itself, but the rejection is in the timing of it. A government-in-exile for revolutions is usually a transitional period from "nonsovereignty" to "sovereignty." Consequently, until we reach this period, there is no major benefit to be obtained from a government-in-exile except its recognition by the West. Consequently, the current "veto" against the PLO would be abrogated. Even though a government-in-exile cannot substitute for the PLO, the PLO is no longer an organization, or an organized group overshadowed by events. The PLO has become the entity of the Palestinian people in exile, its parliament, organs and bases.

Therefore, the PLO will exist until it restores its sovereignty over at least part of Palestine. Then the PLO's authority will be transferred to the status of a state. Thus, if the timing of a government-in-exile's formation is approved in the forthcoming phase, the government will be under the supervision of the PLO, and will be a government for an existing parliament and consequently subordinate to this parliament and not leading it.

As far as the presented solutions are concerned, I see them as incomplete and lacking in detail; they all are "declarations of intentions." Therefore, we should wait to see these intentions made public and then we can determine our stand. It the U.S. position is a continuation of autonomy according to the Camp David accords, it is a matter we rejected orginally and consequently we will not discuss its details -- and this is a unanimous popular rejection, and a rejection by the PLO body and command. The Palestinian people in the occupied territory rejected this autonomy before the PLO announced its rejection of the autonomy and the Camp David accords. If this shows something, it shows the extent to which this leadership expresses its people's political stands.

[Question] And what about Israeli Defense Minister Sharon's statement that Jordan is the Palestinian homeland?

[Answer] This is a continuation of the Israeli policy of the substitute homeland. It is an idea which is not only rejected but also inhumane and has nothing to do with the human intellect, because whoever accepts a substitute homeland loses his right to demand his real homeland. Sharon wants this. When the Palestinians say yes to the idea of a substitute homeland, they give up their status as sons of Palestine and consequently they relinquish their national rights.

Other Remarks

LD121822 Kuwait KUNA in English 1605 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Rabat, Sept 12 (KUNA) -- A prominent Palestinian leader said here Sunday that the Fes Arab summit resolutions met fully with President Reagan's proposals which denied the Palestinians the right to an independent home.

In an exclusive interview with KUNA, Central Committee member of Fatah Khalid al-Hasan said the Palestine Liberation Organisation cannot separate between the Fes resolutions and the Reagan peace proposals for the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Although Reagan's plan contained some "positive aspects" coming from an American President for the first time, it also embodied "substantial negative aspects which can undermine the positive ones," he said.

Among the negative aspects of Reagan's plan was its denial of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and establishment of the independent Palestinian state and its deliberate negligence of the role of the PLO in the proposed peace settlement, he said.

Al-Hasan said although Reagan's plan rejected the Israeli policies of establishment of settlements and its continued occupation of the Arab territories and conceded the right of the Palestinians to local autonomy, "that was not enough to deal with the cause of the Palestinian people."

He said early in October, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will begin a series of meetings with the Palestinian leaderships to evaluate recent happenings and formulate a work plan for the coming phase in the struggle of the Palestinians to sovereignty.

The Palestinian leadership meetings, which will begin after 'Arafat makes the pilgrimage later this month, will include Fatah and the PLO and end with a meeting of the Palestinian National Council, which is the PLO's parliament-in-exile.

Asked what he thought of point seven of the unified Arab peace plan which carried an implicit recognition of the State of Israel, Al-Hasan said the eight-point Arab plan was passed as a "package deal."

He said the seventh point meant "the ending of the state of war" after creation of the independent Palestinian state under the leadership of the PLO.

"As for recognition, it is a sovereignty question exercised by the independent state," he pointed out.

Al-Hasan said when "objective circumstances prevail," the formation of a government-in-exile will be tabled on the agenda of the Palestinian leadership, adding that formation of such a government must, in the end, serve our national objectives.

He urged the Arab states to draw up a work plan to show that they are serious in meeting obligations of the peace proposals they adopted and exercise maximum pressure on the big powers specially the United States in this connection.

A great deal will depend on the Saudi monarch, "to play the available Arab cards well in exercising maximum pressure for fulfilment of the Arab peace plan" or else it will receive the same fate of the previous summit resolutions," he said.

The PLO leader declined comment on the American attitude towards the Arab plan saying he prefered to await the result of the escalating friction between the American administration and the Israeli Government specially after the Begin government rejected the Arab plan officially considering it a threat to its existence."

PALESTINIAN SOURCES ON TIES WITH JORDAN, SYRIA

PM151051 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 13 Sep 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Fatah Central Committee Assesses Situation"]

[Excerpts] Tunis ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned that the Fatah Central Committee will meet in Tunis to reassess the situation in the wake of the Lebanon events and the Arab summit conference in Fes, and to adopt specific decisions.

Palestinian sources have praised the relations with Jordan. They maintain that Yasir 'Arafat's talks with King Husayn were "positive, fruitful and constructive" and that the Jordanian monarch invited the Palestinian leader to visit Jordan and the latter promised to do that shortly.

Meanwhile, Palestinian sources have described the present estrangement with Syria as being "a summer cloud." They added that efforts are underway to iron out the differences and pave the way for 'Arafat to visit Syria before the [Palestine] Central Council meeting.

GULF AFFAIRS

GULF PAPERS ON AL-JUMAYYIL DEATH, ISRAELI PLANS

GF151628 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0845 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The Qatari newspaper GULF TIMES commented today on the incident at the headquarters of the Phalangist Party in Al-Ashrafiyah, eastern Beirut, yesterday which led to the death of President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil and a number of the party's leaders. GULF TIMES predicts that this incident will lead Lebanon to further disasters and armed struggle. The newspaper says the death of Al-Jumayyil will create another justification for Israel not to withdraw from the Lebanese lands.

Commenting on this incident today, the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM warns that the continuation of a negative Arab stance will produce unfavorable results. It observes that the leaders of the Zionist entity are striving to aggravate the situation in Lebanon in order to create a new fait accompli that can delay the withdrawal process to achieve the political objectives behind the military invasion of this Arab country. It says that the provocation of the Lebanese Front now, the escalation of the military situation and the creation of internal problems will support Israeli objectives in rejecting withdrawal and will be an umbrella for the invading troops to assault west Beirut after the Lebanese Army has collected all the weapons there. Some people in Israel say the Israeli troops will spend the winter around Beirut and in the houses owned by citizens from Arab countries. The newspaper calls for Arab pressure through a collective move in order to save Lebanon from the new dilemma for which Israel is preparing and possibly with Washington's silence.

OMAN

BRIEFS

ENVOYS TO EGYPT, TUNISIA -- His Majesty Sultan Qabus has issued two decrees transferring Ambassador Ghalib 'Abdallah Jubran from Tunisia and appointing him as ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Egypt, and appointing Muhammad Sa'id al-Marghum as ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Tunisia. [Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Sep 82 GF]

NEW ITALIAN, SAUDI ENVOYS -- Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, received today the credentials of Tawfiq Khalid al-'Alamdar, Saudi Arabia's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Oman. He also received the credentials of (Siko Polidi), Italy's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Oman. [Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 14 Sep 82 GF]

SAUDI ARABIA

CHATTI RETURNS TO JIDDA FROM TALKS IN AFRICA

LD151256 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1153 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Jidda, 15 Sep (SPA) -- Islamic Conference Organization General Secretary Habib Chatti returned to Jidda today after a visit to Dakar and Conakry, where he met with the presidents of Senegal and Guinea, members of the Islamic peace committee, regarding the Iraq-Iran war.

YAR

SALIH MEETS WITH FRG'S CARSTENS, SCHMIDT

For San'a Domestic Service and Hamburg DPA coverage of YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's meetings with FRG President Karl Carstens and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 16 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

RADIO WARNS OF CONSEQUENCES OF AL-JUMAYYIL DEATH

NC151401 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 15 Sep 82

['Abd al-'Azim Hammad commentary: "Consequences That We Warn of and Indications That Must Be Concluded From the Assassination of Lebanese President-Elect al-Jumayyil"]

[Text] We believe that the assassination of Lebanese President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil at this time -- because it is first and foremost a political incident -- must be viewed from the angle of its possible results in the Lebanese arena and from the angle of its implications that the parties concerned with the situation must conclude.

Before speaking about the possible results of the assassination of Al-Jumayyil and the implications of this incident, we reject resorting to violence to settle political differences in general and particularly inside a homeland. Resorting to violence was one of the things the Phalangist Party was blamed for during and after the Lebanese civil war by its political adversaries and even within the Phalangist Party itself.

Regarding the possible results of the assassination of the Lebanese president-elect, it would be extremely regrettable if this incident would again lead to deepening the family and sectarian divisions in Lebanon. The nature of Lebanese political life has accustomed us to the fact that settling accounts and taking revenge is an accepted principle there. True, the Phalangist Party has not to date accused anyone, but this does not rule out the possibility that the Phalangists might accuse their traditional adversaries.

The assassination of the Lebanese president-elect less than 10 days before officially assuming the Presidency, and the insistence of current President Ilyas Sarkis on not renewing his term, will embroil Lebanon in a deep political crisis, particularly under the shadow of Israeli occupation.

This morning, Tel Aviv radio broadcast that Israeli occupation forces quickly entered west Beirut following the assassination of the president-elect and, according to the radio broadcast, made themselves the only effective authority in Beirut.

We totally reject Israel's attempt to exploit this regrettable incident. The Israeli moves make it clear that the Israelis did not learn a lesson and they are persisting on the wrong course. Menahem Begin's government did not heed the advice of the Israeli opposition party not to involve the Israeli army in Lebanese policy. The Israeli opposition warning to the Israeli Government against supporting one Lebanese party against another should have met with open ears, particularly at this time. The Israeli officials, however, want to use the assassination of Al-Jumayyil as an indication that the presence of their forces in Lebanon is justifiable, as Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir put it. Commenting on the assassination of Al-Jumayyil, Shamir said it affirms that Israel cannot leave what he called its vital interests in Lebanon in the hands of any other party. Thus, Lebanon is entering a new stage of danger between the possible grave consequences and the profound implications of the assassination of President-elect al-Jumayyil.

Newspapers Comment

JN160844 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0610 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Cairo, 16 Sep (MENA) -- In their comments today, AL-AHRAM and AL-AKHBAR describe the assassination of Lebanese President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil as an extremely serious development for Lebanon and the entire region.

The papers assert that the incident, which is a continuation of the civil war that began in 1970, indicates the existence of certain secret hands in Lebanon than are determined to maintain the tension and bloodbath in that country and to create the right circumstances for outside forces to interfere in Lebanon's internal affairs, dictate their terms and deprive it of its independence.

AL-AKHBAR says: Notwithstanding the bestiality of the crime, it could, perhaps, be said that this crime has a far-reaching objective going beyond the elimination of the president-elect or even the continuation of the bloodshed, such as the destruction of all prospects, which have just loomed on the horizon, for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict.

AL-AKHBAR says: The big question now is: Who benefits from the assassination of Bashir al-Jumayyil? The answer was provided by Al-Jumayyil's spokesman when he announced today that the murderers do not want Lebanon unified.

The paper adds: Despite all the reservations that have been expressed concerning the manner in which the election was conducted and concerning Bashir al-Jumayyil's own views, his election had still presented a good possibility for the return of some form of stability to Lebanon. Al-Jumayyil had announced that he considered Lebanon the main issue, which was why, he said, he cooperated with the Devil for the sake of Lebanon.

AL-AKHBAR notes that the crime had taken place with the approach of Al-Jumayyil's inauguration into power and the formation of a strong central government, which would eliminate all justifications for the presence of foreign invasion forces in Lebanon.

Concluding its comment, the paper calls on all peace-loving forces to intervene and disclose the secret hands that are tampering with Lebanon's destiny and to chop off these hands so peace can be restored to Lebanon and the Middle East.

In its comment, AL-AHRAM says: No one in Lebanon or the Arab world has any direct interest in the murder of the Lebanese president-elect. Only Israel has a far-reaching objective.

The paper supports its claim by saying the assassination had taken place in the heart of east Beirut, the stronghold of both the Phalangist militias and the Israeli forces. The agents of Syria and the Palestinian Resistance and even Al-Jumayyil's own enemies could not have managed to reach this stronghold. Therefore, the paper concludes, the incident was not an isolated commando attempt, but a well-planned and well-equipped operation.

AL-AHRAM says the assassination of Al-Jumayyil took place in extremely difficult circumstances, which are pushing Lebanon to the brink of another abyss of anarchy, division and fragmentation. All this is taking place while the Israeli forces are still occupying the greater part of Lebanon.

The paper explains that the Israeli occupation of Lebanon is assuming a colonial nature. This occupation has enabled Israel to build an additional number of advance bases in order to fight in areas far away from its own territory. Israel is no longer talking about simply annexing new land to its promised kingdom and exploiting Lebanon's natural resources such as the Litani and Hasbani waters.

AL-AHRAM concludes its comment by saying: Israel can in the current situation carry out its old plan of dividing Lebanon into small religious states. This would not only be a prelude to similar divisions in other countries, but would also confirm Israel's claim that contrary to what the Arabs say, Israel, as a Jewish entity, is not the only source of disturbance in the Middle East.

'ALI URGES ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL FROM LEBANON

JN151906 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has announced that Egypt is prepared to cooperate with all parties concerned to bring about a just and durable peace in the Middle East. He added that Egypt believes the success of any effort demands the fulfillment of several principles, most of all: Israel's final commitment to withdraw all its forces from Lebanon according to a limited timetable. Kamal Hasan 'Ali added:

[Begin recording] Israel's entrance into west Beirut will increase the difficulty of the situation, something which is not desired at this stage. The Egyptian Foreign Ministry's statement that was issued today says: We condemn any attempt by any non-Lebanese party to exploit the current situation to achieve its goals in Lebanon. Two hours after the issuance of this statement, we learned that unfortunately, the Israeli forces entered west Beirut.

We call for a complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon regardless of the withdrawal of other forces, namely the Syrian forces, since it was agreed at the Fes summit that the Syrian forces will withdraw through negotiations with the legitimate authority in Lebanon. [end recording]

At the press conference held in Cairo today for foreign correspondents Kamal Hasal 'Ali added that the Middle East is now standing at the threshold of a new stage that is witnessing a major effort to reach a comprehensive and just settlement of the conflict. He said the proposals contained in President Reagan's initiative are an important and constructive contribution. This initiative, he emphasized, includes a number of positive factors. Egypt, 'Ali said, has some remarks on this initiative that we will communicate to the U.S. Government at the appropriate time.

'Ali added that the Fes summit conference founded a new, positive Arab stand and that Egypt considers this stand an important indicator and a turning point in the Arab stand toward the peace process.

Foreign Minister 'Ali said recent events in the Middle East, which have been crowned by the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, have seriously threatened the peace process. These developments have also threatened to destroy the bridge of confidence and good intentions Egypt has built.

He said that stemming from its commitment to preserve the peace process, Egypt exerted immediate efforts to help stop the Israeli onslaughts on the Lebanese and Arab peoples, and and to guarantee a quick withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon and secure an honorable departure for the Palestinian forces from Beirut.

'Ali added that Egypt started intensive and difficult consultations with the U.S. Government to stop the Israeli conduct. Egypt insisted the Untied States should exploit these events to reassert its commitment to finding a comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian issue, which is the core of the Middle East conflict, recognize the Palestinians' right to self-determination and start a political dialogue with the PLO, particularly since the latter has accepted the U.S. request to declare the PLO's recognition of all UN Resolutions including Resolutions 242 and 338.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said the Arab Republic of Egypt and France proposed a draft-resolution to the UN Security Council calling for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and the recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination as well as the right of all states to live in peace in the region.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali then answered the journalists' questions on the situation in the Middle East.

ASSEMBLY SPEAKER ON 'VOLUNTEERS' IN IRAQ, SOMALIA

GF111120 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 8 Sep 82 p 19

[Interview with Sufi Abu Talib, speaker of the Egyptian People's Assembly, by AS-SIYASAH correspondent Husayn at-Tantawi -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] There is no doubt that the Palestinian fighters' pullout from Beirut necessitates a review of the Arab strategy. What is your assessment of this situation?

[Answer] The Arab future depends on settling an important point and that is: Has the Arab world the readiness or has its leaders, with their differing inclinations, the intention to unite in order to confront the common threat that is encompassing them? If we answer this question then we can define the answer for the next question: What is the future of the Arab world?

If the answer to the first question is yes, this will mean that the departure of the Palestinian armed forces will become a strong motive for the Arab world to unite and emerge as a power that must be dealt with. However, if each of us continues to look at the danger as if it does not directly threaten us, Israel and the like will do exactly what they want in the region.

The Egyptian role in Lebanon's war was clear and aboveboard. Egypt has not abandoned the Palestinians at any time despite what was said and despite the misunderstanding that took place. Egypt stressed that the exit of the armed Palestinians from Lebanon will not solve the problem and that their pullout should have taken place within the framework of a comprehensive settlement.

Now that Habib's negotiations have ended with the exit of the armed Palestinians from Beirut, the United States should begin a dialogue with the PLO and recognize the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

Egypt's position not to accept any of the Resistance fighters was based on its desire to oppose the pullout from Beirut until sufficient international pledges were obtained in order to guarantee their right to self-determination instead of scattering the Palestinian armed force without transforming it into a political force.

[Question] On the other side of the Arab homeland a murderous war is going on between Somalia and Ethiopia. Has Egypt been playing any role in this war to support Somalia, which is linked with Egypt through close relations, bearing in mind that Somalia was one of the three Arab states that did not sever relations with Egypt?

[Answer] We support Somalia -- within the limits of our resources -- financially, morally, politically and militarily. However, there are no Egyptian forces there, because the policy of sending Egyptian forces outside the homeland requires time. We do not want to repeat what happened in Yemen. This policy requires detailed military and political studies, and requires a study of the dimensions that could result from such a thing. Egypt supports Somalia as it supports Iraq: with weapons, ammunition and volunteers.

[Question] Are there Egyptian volunteers in Somalia?

[Answer] Yes, there are Egyptian volunteers, but there are no regular forces. These have other considerations.

[Question] Is there joint military coordination between Egypt on the one hand, and Oman and Sudan on the other?

[Answer] Yes. There is a full coordination between Egypt and Oman in all political and military matters. We extend love and respect to it and to its leader Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id. There is comprehensive coordination in military matters between the two countries. The Egyptian Armed Forces are ready to be there within hours, for both countries are committed to a joint defense agreement.

This also applies to Sudan. If a foreign military power invades Sudan's territory, the entire Egyptian Army and the entire Egyptian people will confront it. Previous experiences have proven the validity of this strategy.

EGYPTIAN, SUDANESE DELEGATIONS HOLD TALKS

JN161105 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Cairo, 16 Sep (MENA) -- President's Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Ja'far Muhammad Numayri and the Egyptian and Sudanese delegations held a joint session of talks at noon today at Al-Qubbah Presidential Palace.

On the Egyptian side, the talks were attended by Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, prime minister; Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, president of the Consultative Council; Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production; Dr Usamah al-Baz, first Foreign Ministry under secretary and director of the presidential office for political affairs; and 'Izz ad-Din Mukhtar, secretary general of the presidential office.

On the Sudanese side, the talks were attended by Badr ad-Din Sulayman, first secretary of the SSU Central Committee; Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak, foreign minister; Muhammad Mahjub Sulayman, presidential information adviser; 'Abd ar-Rahman Salman Nasr, Sudan's ambassador in Cairo; and Shaykh Muhammad an-Nur, director of the presidential office for integration affairs.

ZAMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 15 SEPTEMBER

NC151002 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0630 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Cairo, 15 Sep (MENA) -- Zambian Minister of Foreign Affairs Goma arrived in Cairo early this morning on a 3-day visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt at the invitation of Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali. During his visit, Goma will hold talks with Dr Ghali on the most important African issues and bilateral relations.

NETHERLANDS DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES 14 SEPTEMBER

NC141358 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1348 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Cairo, 14 Sep (MENA) -- Netherlands Defense Minister van Mierlo arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a 4-day private visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

During his visit, the Netherlands minister will inspect Netherlands troops operating within the multinational force in Sinai.

CABINET DISCUSSES FES SUMMIT RESOLUTIONS

JN151504 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Amman, 15 Sep (PETRA) -- Today's Cabinet meeting was devoted to discussing the results of the Fes summit conference. The discussion followed a detailed briefing by Prime Minister Mudar Badran on the conference's proceedings, the circumstances under which it was convened and the deliberations and discussions preceding the adoption of its resolutions.

The prime minister discussed the dimensions of His Majesty King Husayn's role in achieving these resolutions, which represent an Arab consensus on several outstanding Arab issues, particularly the Palestinian issue and the Iraq-Iran war. He also explained the opportunity the Arab Middle East peace plan provides for joint Arab action on the international arena.

AR-RA'Y COMMENTS ON KING HUSAYN'S BBC INTERVIEW

JN151110 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 15 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Historical Responsibility and Pan-Arab Trust"]

[Text] In his interview with the BBC, His Majesty King Husayn presented a clear, objective idea of the future relationship between Jordan and Palestine. His majesty also presented a courageous evaluation of the Arab peace plan and President Reagan's initiative.

Naturally, his majesty's interview will cause reaction on all levels and in various arenas. In any case, it is bound to arouse a negative reaction from Israel. This is to be expected, and it will add nothing to Israel's stand.

The important thing to watch for is the PLO's attitude toward the future relationship between Jordan and Palestine, an idea which calls for establishing a federation between them after the liberation of the West Bank and Gaza and the return of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty. In light of this attitude, the Arab march will be able to proceed toward a clear, well-defined future for the region. This is essential and indispensable.

Therefore, the revolutionary and political responsibility shouldered by the PLO behooves it now, more than at any time before, to define its attitude toward the proposed framework in the future relationship between Jordan and Palestine. This definition of attitude does not mean the PLO has to make a decision overnight, but it does mean it should study the proposed framework seriously, realistically and intelligently; considering it an essential question occupying a special place on the list of priorities. The PLO should define its attitude, taking the time factor into consideration.

The Jordanian-Palestinian family has experienced all stages of the long struggle on the issue. It is only natural that the future of relations between Jordan and Palestine should depend on the will of the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples. There is no doubt that the definition of that relationship is a historical responsibility and pan-Arab trust. There is also no doubt that the two peoples are able to assume this responsibility and trust.

SARKIS, AL-WAZZAN, MINISTERS REVIEW DEVELOPMENTS

NC151255 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] At 1000 today, President Ilyas Sarkis held a meeting attended by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Minister Fu'ad Butrus, Director General of the Internal Security Forces Staff Maj Gen Ahmad al-Haj and Arab Deterrent Forces Commander Brig Gen Sami al-Khatib.

The conferees reviewed the developments in the security situation following the death of President-elect Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil.

Last night and throughout this morning, the prime minister has been in contact with various officials and security quarters following up the criminal explosion that killed President-elect Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil. Prime Minister al-Wazzan has been briefed on the latest reports about the incident and has directed the security quarters to maintain order and security in the country, particularly in these circumstances through which the country is passing.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan held a meeting in his office at Government House with Ministers Dr 'Al. Khalil, Muhammad Yusuf Baydun, Dr Nazih al-Bizri and Dr 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Labban. They reviewed the incident of the criminal assassination of President-elect Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil. They also discussed the developments in the Lebanese arena.

Al-Wazzan Contacts Draper

NC151931 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan made intensive contacts this evening, including contacts with U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Morris Draper and the military parties concerned in order to tackle the situation in the city of Beirut in the wake of the unjustified Israeli expansion. This expansion is contrary to all of the agreements concluded concerning the city of Beirut.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan said he will remain in touch with all of the quarters concerned in order to deal with this issue, especially since the United States guarantees the proper implementation of the agreements, particularly [the agreement] on not attacking west Beirut -- something which the Israelis have begun to do at a time when the security plan was being implemented, when armed manifestations were beginning to disappear, when the supremacy of the law was being imposed and when preparations were being made to carry out similar measures in the eastern area [of Beirut].

Contacts Fahd, Cheysson

NC161102 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has contacted His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia and briefed him on the prevailing situation in western Beirut. The prime minister asked King Fahd to make the necessary contacts with the international authorities, particularly the United States, which guaranteed the implementation of the agreements concluded through its envoy, Ambassador Philip Habib, which provide that there will be no entry into west Beirut.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan also contacted French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson to discuss the new developments in Lebanon. The prime minister briefed Cheysson on the current situation in west Beirut, noting the moral obligations of the multinational force to protect the people and west Beirut and to prevent any crossing beyond the contact lines. He hoped that, under this moral obligation, France would take a stand on this subject.

[Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic at 1015 GMT on 16 September reports that "Cheysson arrived in Beirut this morning as a representative of French President Francois Mitterrand to convey condolences on the death of President [-elect] al-Jumayyil. At 1015 today, Cheysson visited the Republican Palace, where he was received by President Sarkis for 75 minutes."]

Another contact took place between Prime Minister al-Wazzan and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus to discuss the question of taking recourse to the UN Security Council because of the Israeli aggression against west Beirut in order to acquaint the world states with the real situation in Beirut and with the real Israeli behavior and far-reaching objectives, which are inconsistent with all the reasons given in the past to enter Lebanon and which are presently being given to enter west Beirut.

AL-WAZZAN REJECTS REASON FOR ISRAELI ADVANCE

NC160802 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Senior officials have expressed concern over the Israeli advance in west Beirut. Prime Minister al-Wazzan has declared that he will not accept the reasons given for this operation, which were conveyed by Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Morris Draper, who arrived yesterday from Israel and who met with President Sarkis and Prime Minister al-Wazzan. The reason [that was given] -- was that the Israeli operation is to prevent chaos because of the assassination of President-elect Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil.

Washington has been informed through contacts held by the prime minister with U.S. Charge d'Affaires Robert Barrett protesting the Israeli operation. The United States is held responsible for what is taking place as it has guaranteed the agreements that have been concluded and implemented regarding west Beirut.

Washington said there should be no concern over west Beirut, that the operation is limited in its present form and that it will not have military implications in the future. Washington expressed the belief that there is almost complete agreement between the U.S. and the Israeli administrations on whatever is taking place in Lebanon.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL ASKED TO DISCUSS SITUATION

NC161144 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis today received U.S. envoy Morris Draper in the presence of Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus.

Following the meeting, Minister Butrus said that Lebanon has informed Draper of its denunciation of, and concern over, what is taking place in west Beirut -- namely that what is currently taking place runs counter to the U.S. guarantees and to Philip Habib's plan. President Sarkis has addressed a message to the U.S. President to this effect.

Minister Butrus has also asked the UN Security Council to convene to discuss the situation in Lebanon.

SA'IB SALAM CONVEYS MUSLIM PROPOSAL TO SARKIS

NC161825 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Muslim leaders, who have held an emergency meeting in the residence of former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam, unanimously agreed on the need to discuss ways of confronting the current phase in order to arrive at an understanding over a joint view that would spare the country further political and nonpolitical tremors and would safeguard the country's integrity, sovereignty and stability.

With regard to this, Salam has conveyed the proposal agreed upon at the meeting to President Sarkis by telephone.

SALAM CONTACTS KING FAHD ON ISRAELIS 'AGGRESSION'

NC152224 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] [Former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam has contacted Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz by telephone to inform him of the new Israeli aggression and expansion into the capital, Beirut. He asked King Fahd to intercede in order to halt this new aggression against Beirut and its peaceable citizens.

SHAM'UN: NEW ELECTIONS MAY BE HELD NEXT WEEK

NC151456 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] [Former] President Camille Shm'un said in Bikfayya today: A press statement cannot express the true loss regarding the tragedy which befell Lebanon. Our loss on the national level with the demise of Bashir al-Jumayyil is great. This can be verified by those who had the chance to meet him recently and studied all the plans which he prepared with a view to making Lebanon the homeland of the future and not the homeland of today only.

He added: I have seen a large part of the plans which he had prepared. For this reason, I repeat that the loss with the demise of President al-Jumayyil is a national loss in every sense of the word, and we shall need much to compensate for this loss.

Asked whether the side which was behind the crime is known, he said: The foes are known. The elements of time and investigation will uncover the truth. One does not have to be a prophet to know who are the foes and who are the ones who have always been involved in assassination incidents.

In reply to a question by a foreign correspondent, he said: The constitutional process will continue. This means that according to the Constitution new presidential elections will be held and they may be held within the coming week.

Sham'un Might Nominate Himself

NC160904 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 0730 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] The following are the morning press headlines: The Israeli enemy forces are advancing on more than one axis in west Beirut; the joint forces are repelling a fierce offensive in which various heavy and light arms are being used; former President Camille Sham'un might nominate himself for the presidency; Saudi officials meet at night and decide that Israel is the main beneficiary of the killing of Bashir al-Jumayyil; an emergency meeting of French Cabinet yesterday calls for a speedy withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon; His Holiness Pope John Paul II calls on Palestinians and Israelis to declare mutual recognition.

PRESIDENT SARKIS EULOGIZES BASHIR AL-JUMAYYIL

NC151910 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Speech delivered by President Ilyas Sarkis eulogizing the assassinated president-elect, Bashir al-Jumayyil, during his funeral in Bikfayya Square on 15 September -- recorded]

[Text] Your Excellency, the martyr president, you charted the road, but you fell before traversing it. Instead of taking over the trust and the message, you left the trust in the hands of the Lebanese and placed the message on their shoulders. You were not only a president and a commander, you also had a method, a vision and clear course along which the Lebanese have pledged to follow. This is the trust you have left them, and they will remain loyal to it.

You are from an old, honorable family which has spent many years in the service of Lebanon. You [words indistinct] and a profound faith in God and the homeland and a big heart full of burning hope -- the hope of salvation, the hope of saving Lebanon from the tragedies and tribulations that have afflicted it and the hope that the lofty Lebanese youth have for the mountains of their country. God had willed that you, despite your young age, should be one of the great and most courageous Lebanese men in defending the most valuable properties of the Lebanese -- freedom, dignity and sovereignty. You surged forward with all of your power, with what you had inherited and with what you had achieved for the sake of your homeland. Your name became a symbol and a torch. You gave without account or [word indistinct] until you offered your life.

The Lebanese elected you president of Lebanon. You were the harbinger of a new era that would have united the homeland and the Lebanese and would have preserved their independence and sovereignty. You extended a hand of sincere cooperation; you were always awake and busy until you fell victim to the ideals you worked for and sought to achieve. You yearned for sublimity and your concern was to elevate Lebanon's standing whenever you found a way to do so. However, the hand of treason and conspiracy martyred you and stabbed all of us in the heart -- stabbed the Lebanese homeland and people during a difficult and serious phase in which the days produce grave events, while we and your country are in dire need of you and of your decisive opinion and management.

O you, the loss of the country, even though your smiling face has disappeared from among us, you shall remain where you have always been -- in our hearts. No arm can wrest you from the history of your homeland however great the tragedy inflicted on Lebanon. In the name of sacrifice and for the sake of Lebanon which you represented, I call on the Lebanese people to join hands and to rally around in order to consolidate Lebanon's unity, uphold its cause above all others and restore its freedom, sovereignty and independence in which all of the Lebanese will live in dignity, not looking backward but to the future.

O first martyr, you who were born for the sake of Lebanon, who lived, struggled and offered your soul for it, sleep restfully in the shade of the [mountain] summits you loved and on the slopes of the [word indistinct] where you were brought up. May your memory be as immortal as the cedars of Lebanon. Long live Lebanon!

PHALANGE INVESTIGATES AL-JUMAYYIL ASSASSINATION

NC161021 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 0930 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Security sources have said that the Beirut-Tripoli international highway has been opened to those leaving Beirut only; entry into the Lebanese capital, however, is still forbidden.

These sources explain that these measures were taken by the Phalangist militia, following the assassination of Bashir al-Jumayyil and a large number of the staff of his war council so as to continue the investigations which they are conducting now to uncover the connections of the explosion incident, especially because armed clashes took place among many Phalange branches immediately after the assassination incident.

SOVIETS OFFER CONDOLENCES ON AL-JUMAYYIL'S DEATH

NC152155 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] The Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Ministry today sent a cable to all of the Lebanese embassies abroad to observe a 7-day mourning and to open a register for condolences on the death of the departed president [-elect], Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil.

The Foreign Ministry has also invited all of the diplomatic missions accredited to Lebanon to participate in the national eulogy which will be held at 1600 today in his birthplace in Bikfayya.

This morning the Foreign Ministry received a telephone call from the Soviet Embassy in Beirut during which the embassy offered condolences on the death of President-elect Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil in the name of Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Soldatov. The Foreign Ministry has received similar calls from foreign embassies in Beirut, expressing their denunciation of the crime.

MUFTI KHALID CONDEMNS AL-JUMAYYIL ASSASSINATION

NC151035 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Immediately after the assassination of President-elect Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil and several of his Lebanese colleagues, his eminence the mufti of the Lebanese Republic, Shaykh Hasan Khalid, convened an emergency meeting of the Al-Ifta' Advisory Council this morning for consultation regarding the scope of the incident.

After the meeting, his eminence the mufti made the following statement: I called an emergency meeting of the Al-ifta' Advisory Council today for consultation on the dimensions of the tragic incident in which President-elect Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil and several of his colleagues were killed as a result of an explosion in the Lebanese Phalangist headquarters in Al-Ashrafiyah. We saw behind this abominable crime a hand hostile to Lebanon that extends in broad daylight to assassinate, in a savage terrorist way, every possibility to liberate Lebanon and achieve its unity and stability.

The assassination of the young president-elect, Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil, is a criminal action which we condemn and denounce. We condemn the sinful hands that executed this action and the terrorist quarters that instigated it.

While conveying our warmest heartfelt condolences to all the Lebanese people to the Al-Jumayyil family in particular, and to the head of the family, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, we call on all the Lebanese people on this tragic occasion to turn to national unity, to rally around Lebanon and to seek to consolidate all Lebanese values for the sake of Lebanon's unity and liberation and for safeguards its sovereignty and independence. We also call for the cohesion of the Lebanese people, Muslims and Christians, under the banner of one Lebanon for the restoration of peace, stability and love in the country.

ISLAMIC COUNCIL CONDEMNS AL-JUMAYYIL KILLING

NC151321 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Statement issued by the Islamic Council on 15 September]

[Text] The Islamic Council, which is appalled by the criminal action that killed President-elect Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil, expresses deep grief, shock and denouncement. It views the action as a continuation of the plot which threw its tragic net over this fate-stricken homeland for more than 8 years and which is aimed against the country's existence, entity and destiny. The plot comes at a time when the country has started its march toward a normal life coupled with extensive efforts to overcome many negative aspects of the past and lead to a national conciliation that would be destined to bring about the desired accord.

The council, while condemning this criminal action, calls on all the Lebanese people to be vigilant and fully aware as the plot is continuing and the dangers are many and general. To deliver the country from the series of traps and schemes that are still being set, it is neccessary now, more than ever before, to adopt a unified national stand through which we can overcome the effects of the new ordeal in a way that leads to a comprehensive national deliverance.

AL-MURABITUN SETS UP NATIONAL OPERATIONS ROOM

NC151244 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1130 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Following the advance of the invading Zionist forces, official and national meetings and contacts were held today. Since early morning, Brother Ibrahim Qulaylat [leader of Murabitun movement] has been holding meetings with the other national leaders at the Al-Murabitun headquarters.

Following the meetings, which were held at the Al-Murabitun headquarters and which resulted in the formation of a national operations room to follow up the new situation in the capital, Brother Ibrahim Qulaylat received a telephone call from brother lawyer Nabih Barri, chairman of the Amal Command Council during which they deliberated about the new situation resulting from the Israeli advance toward the capital and about how to confront this advance.

It should be recalled that the telephone conversation between Brother Barri and Brother Qulaylat took place before the former had left to attend the national Islamic meeting at the home of former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam.

Brother Ibrahim Qulaylat also held two telephone conversations with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan during which they deliberated about the current situation created by the movements of the Zionist occupation forces and about the official Lebanese attitude toward these movements.

Brother Qulaylat received a third telephone call from Prime Minister al-Wazzan, who briefed him on the official contacts that had been held to deal with the dangerous situation. Prime Minister al-Wazzan then briefed Brother Qulaylat on ideas and trends calling for the dispatch of the army to carry out its task in view of these developments.

Brother Ibrahim Qulaylat affirmed to the prime minister that the task of the army is to confront the Israeli army and that within this framework the army can carry out its national role and task.

Brother Qulaylat also emphasized that the continuation of the unity of the homeland and its structure is linked to the continuation of the unity of the overall national stand and the Islamic-Christian stand and the confrontation of the dangers surrounding this homeland -- its land and people -- a feature of which was the recent explosion in Al-Ashrafiyah.

AL-MURABITUN MILITARY COUNCIL ISSUES STATEMENT

NC160934 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0735 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Statement by the Military Council of the Al-Murabitun forces issued 16 September]

[Text] The military council of the Al-Murabitun forces puts these facts before the general public of the Lebanese nationalists in general and the Islamic Lebanese in particular on the Zionist invasion of the nationalist and Islamic capital Beirut:

1. The Zionist enemy would not have been able to advance, act treacherously or surprise us on the axes of the contact lines of Beirut, had it not been for the fact that it started from posts and positions which were handed over by the nationalist and progressive forces to the internal security forces and the army. As is known to Lebanese and international opinion, domestic and foreign media, the four axes through which the Zionist enemy advanced are the same ones handed over by the nationalist forces as a result of the nationalist and Islamic commitment to implement the security plan for Beirut. This was done to achieve stability and safety for the citizens following their steadfastness throughout the months of the war.

All the fighters have been withdrawn from these places: 1. the Museum axis, although this axis is still steadfast in the face of the invasion and the advance [of the Israeli forces]; 2. Spinneys-Al-Awza'i-Kuwaiti Embassy axis following the uproar resulting from the advance of the Israeli forces on this axis a week ago -- and tackling this problem by the withdrawal of the Israeli and the nationalist forces and the agreement to deploy the Lebanese Army in the area -- but the army left with its weapons and equipment for the Henry Shihab barracks; 3. Al-Fattal-Burj al-Murr-Holiday Inn axis, following the handing over of this axis to the internal security forces and the French force before its withdrawal 3 days ago; 4. the southern suburb axis; 5. the downtown axis where the state is trying -- with the help of its executive organs, the internal security forces and the army -- to secure passage to the parliament building area to hold the constitutional oath session. This axis has formed an important spearhead in the advance of the Israeli forces in the direction of Bab Idris and Burj al-Murr.

2. After presenting these facts we call on the nationalist and Islamic general public in the capital to shoulder their responsibilities, now that the dangers have reached a degree where everything is becoming a target -- dignity, history, heritage, honor and religion. We, the Al-Murabitun forces, ask all to take a historic and responsible stand -- either by declaring we will fight and holy jihad with all of our capabilities or by shouldering the responsibility of the political decision and announcing the identity of all those who participated, or participate, in this dangerous stage in the Zionist war and occupation by the enemy of Lebanon. We call on all because the Al-Murabitun forces and some of the nationalist forces are now facing a critical and dangerous choice in shouldering their responsibility and the resultant consequences which may again threaten the nationalist and Islamic society at the social, livelihood and security level as well as their existence and rights in their homeland, Lebanon.

This is an appeal to all to shoulder the responsibility of the holy war in defense of these values, heritage and history. Again we call for a frank and announced political stand in accordance with the present dangerous stage, so that we can move accordingly and stop what is taking place, so that our justification -- while we are looking for decisions and stand and while we are facing this fateful issue -- is not denounced as this situation is now threatening the essence and the existence of our nationalist and Islamic present and future.

ISRAELI OFFICERS, AL-MURABITUN LEADERS MEET

NC161217 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] At 1030, a meeting was held at the Jall al-Bahr barracks, belonging to the Socialist Progressive Party, between Israeli officers and Khalid Shihab and Riyad al-Batal from the Al-Murabitun, Abu Hasan from the Socialist Progressive Party and Munir as-Sayyad from the Socialist Union. During the meeting the Israeli officers demanded that fire not be opened on the Israeli forces.

Following this, all those in the meeting, except for the Israeli officers, left for the Al-Murabitun headquarters where they met with Samir Sabbagh from the Al-Murabitun, Ali Barraij from the Al-Afwaj al-Arabiyah, Abu Munir from the Communist Party and Rabah from the Communist Action Organization. They adopted a decision not to confront the Israeli forces.

LEBANESE FRONT OBJECTS TO POPE'S MEETING 'ARAFAT

NC151422 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1245 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] The Lebanese Front today sent a cable to His Holiness Pope John Paul II, saying: The Christian people in Lebanon, who are gathering at this moment to pay their final tribute to the president of peace, Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil, inform Your Holiness that they regard the meeting which you have arranged with the head of the terrorist organizations, Yasir 'Arafat, as a stab in [the back of] the principles of goodness, an insult to the blood of our martyrs and an encouragement to the forces of evil, which are still laying in wait for Lebanon. This meeting could have negative effects on Christianity in Lebanon and the East.

ISRAEL ACCUSED OF KILLING BASHIR AL-JUMAYYIL

JN151929 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] An official source has issued the following statement: There is no doubt that Israel killed Bashir al-Jumayyil despite the relations established between them in the past stage. Israel did this because Al-Jumayyil had begun to affirm the need for Israeli forces to leave and seemed to have changed his mind about signing a treaty with Israel. Al-Jumayyil had been talking about this recently. However, Israel does not want to withdraw completely from Lebanon because it has designs in Lebanon, particularly in certain areas. Israel also wants to impose the conclusion of a treaty on Lebanon.

Proceeding from this, at 0930 yesterday, the commander of the Israeli military division stationed around Beirut invited the commanders of his units to meet at 1800. During the meeting, he gave them specific instructions concerning their entrance into west Beirut, specifying the streets in which they should be stationed after their entrance, whether in east or west Beirut, and telling them to wait for his orders and to be ready to carry out their tasks at any moment.

At 1900 yesterday, the commander of the Israeli military forces in Lebanon invited the commanders of the units in the western sector to a meeting, which was held at 2000. At 2400, and after the assassination took place and after the death of Bashir al-Jumayyil had been confirmed, orders were given to the units to begin implementing the tasks that had been set for them. They began to implement these tasks, entered west Beirut and imposed a curfew.

This clearly shows that Israel had planned the murder incident and what should precede and follow it. The Israeli forces' entrance into Beirut was within the framework of this plan.

These are facts that all Lebanese must be well aware of. They also must become aware of the dimensions of the Israeli designs and the methods to which Israel may resort to achieve its objectives. They must stand united against the Israeli aggression because it is the enemy of all and because the Israeli enemy's designs and the methods it may use for achieving its objectives of expansion have no limits.

AL-BA'TH Commentary

JN160802 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 16 Sep 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the aggressive Zionist designs and how to confront it, the newspaper AL-BA'TH says: The successive events in the region that preceded the Zionist invasion of Lebanon last June implied that political changes would engulf the region.

It is commonly held that Israel's policy was mapped out to devour the Arab land bit by bit. Hence, Israel must carry out a military action against this or that Arab side. Israel, which contained Egypt after the treasonous Camp David accords -- accords which traitor As-Sadat signed and which are being implemented in letter and spirit by his successor, Mubarak -- had always planned that the north would be the scene of its next step. To attain this objective, Israel and the U.S. administration have employed internal and external agents to torpedo the Syrian stand, which is the last obstacle impeding the implementation of the hostile scheme.

When all plots failed to budge Syria from its stand, Israel, fully supported by the United States and in full agreement with some Arab regimes conniving with Israel, headed toward the Lebanese arena to implement what it had failed to achieve through its plots against Syria, hence, the Zionist invasion of Lebanon.

When Israel ascertained that Bashir al-Jumayyil might not be able to implement its objectives in view of the position of the Lebanese nationalist forces, which vehemently rejected recognizing his legitimate status if he signed a peace treaty with the Zionist enemy or shifted Lebanon from its pan-Arab course, Israel resorted to its well-known course: full coordination and cooperation with its agents in Lebanon to jettison Bashir al-Jumayyil before he officially assumed his powers lest he not submit to the Zionist wishes.

The Israeli design has therefore become clear: a military invasion of Lebanon; evacuation of the Palestinian Resistance; election of Bashir al-Jumayyil and then his assassination a few days before his assumption of power; the unexpected rapid evacuation of the multinational force and the occupation of Beirut. The Zionist occupation must cover northern Lebanon. It is also most likely that Israel will fabricate specific excuses to launch a wide-scale offensive against Syrian forces in Al-Biqa'.

Israel now believes that this is its opportunity to achieve its far-reaching objectives. It is clear that Israel is determined to overrun Lebanon, because this will divert Arab and international attention from its 1967 occupation.

At any rate, the entire situation in the region depends on the Areas taking a stand quickly, before it is too late. This has not always been the case.

DAMASCUS URGES ARAB ACTION OVER BEIRUT SITUATION

JN151348 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Since early this morning, the racist Zionist enemy has been waging a campaign of terrorism and invasion against nationalist Beirut. The enemy is exploiting the death of Bashir al-Jumayyil to achieve its hostile objective of occupying nationalist Beirut and liquidating the forces of the Lebanese National Movement. The enemy is thus attempting to enforce its hegemony on Lebanon and to humiliate the Lebanese Arab masses, which have resisted the invasion and rejected the occupation.

When the Zionist enemy commits the crime of invading Beirut on the pretext of what has happened, imposes curfew in the areas under its occupation and terrorizes our masses with intensive air activity and American tanks, it is, in fact, continuing the unprecedented savage crimes it has previously committed against Beirut. The enemy is thus throwing overboard once again all the agreements that have been concluded between the Lebanese Government and U.S. envoy Philip Habib. It is also slighting all that have contributed to the multinational forces that entered Beirut under these agreements.

When the Zionist enemy does this and threatens anew the lives of defenseless Lebanese citizens, it is affirming its known objective of wanting to dominate Lebanon and achieve its expansionist designs against Arab territory. The enemy is also revealing the false claims it announced when it embarked on the crime of invading Lebanese Arab territory.

Israel claimed that it invaded Lebanon because of the danger constituted by the presence of the Palestinian Resistance. Now that all Palestinian fighters have left Beirut, the world has the right to ask: what is the purpose of this new savage onslaught against west Beirut, if not to seize more Arab territory, kill every national and pan-Arab aspiration, destroy what is left of Lebanon's economic, financial and cultural institutions and entrench Israeli occupation of Lebanese territory?

The Zionist enemy's attack on Beirut today reaffirms that the racist Zionist enemy is proceeding with its aggression. It is escalating this aggression with more destruction, terrorism, and killing of innocent people without the least regard for the international community and international public opinion. This is because the enemy applies the law of aggression, arrogance and racist bigotry. Unless the world takes action to stop this aggression, serious and devastating consequences will result from these crimes, which are no longer acceptable to anyone in the world, even to Israel's allies.

Lebanese civilians are now confronting the Zionist invasion of nationalist Beirut, while the enemy is massing the entire U.S. war machine against Lebanese resistance fighters who have rushed to defend the dignity of their national capital and to resist Zionist barbarism. Israel, which committed the worst crimes in history during its barbaric siege of nationalist Beirut, sees nothing wrong today in committing even more atrocities and destroying what is left of Beirut.

This serious development requires the international community to adopt a firm stand in order to put an end to racist Zionism's savage recklessness. It also requires urgent Arab action to face this serious escalation of hostilities. Furthermore, it urges immediate and practical implementation of the Fes summit resolutions so the Arab nation can confront the crucial danger threatening its security and existence and the occupation of every Arab capital.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES LEBANON'S JUNBLATT 15 SEPTEMBER

JN151133 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] At 1200 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Central Council of the Lebanese National Movement and president of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party [PSP]; Marwan Hamadah, Lebanese minister of tourism; and Riyad Ra'd, member of the PSP leadership. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

SHAMIR ON AL-JUMAYYIL DEATH, POPE-'ARAFAT TALKS

TA160555 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0520 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Following Bashir al-Jumayyil's murder, Israel must act with the greatest caution and thus the IDF is carrying out certain actions in Beirut. This was stated by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir at a meeting of Herut activists in Ashdod. Shamir's remarks are reported by our correspondent Dan Eshel:

[Begin recording with Shamir remarks apparently recorded earlier] [Eshel] Shamir expressed confidence in the Lebanese people's desire for peace and in the chances that others will be found to follow in the path of Bashir al-Jumayyil. At the same time, even though Israel has no intention of ruling Lebanon, it must keep an eye on events in its neighboring country, said Shamir.

[Shamir] After the murder in Beirut, the IDF had to take certain precautionary measures in order to prevent a recurrence of the situation over which we originally went to war in Lebanon, in order to prevent hostile and enemy elements from taking advantage of the chaos that might have been created by this blow to the Lebanese people and their trying to take control again of Beirut, causing Lebanon -- or part of it -- to again become a base for military activities against Israel.

[Eshel] Bashir al-Jumayyil's death is a loss for Lebanon and Israel, the foreign minister said in a conversation with me. Shamir told his audience in the hall that Al-Jumayyil's murder and the reception by the pope and the Italian president for Yasir 'Arafat are two sides of the same coin.

[Shamir] Those who today receive with open arms the man who symbolizes the desire to destroy Israel encourage those who murdered Bashir in Beirut.

[Eshel] Countries that encourage 'Arafat harm themselves, and they will realize this in the near future, Yitzhaq Shamir said. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON POPE-'ARAFAT TALKS

TA160950 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 16 Sep 82 pp 1, 8

[Report by diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Israel last night expressed its "shock" and "profound disappointment" at the pope's meeting with PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat. A long and sharply worded statement by the Foreign Ministry vowed that the meeting "would live on in the national memory."

The statement also expressed "profound regret" at Italian President Sandro Pertini's meeting with 'Arafat.

The statement regarding the pope-'Arafat meeting read:

"Israel expresses its shock over the fact that Pope John Paul II has granted an audience to the man who heads the organization of murderers which stands at the centre of international terrorism.

"Israel expresses profound disappointment at the fact that the audience took place in spite of appeals from numerous individuals and groups the world over urging the pope to refrain from meeting the head of an organization that has perpetrated countless crimes against the Jewish people and against the citizens of many states.

"This decision of the pope contradicts his own declaration on January 1, 1980 in favor of peace and against violence.

"It shall now be recorded in the national memory of the State of Israel and of the Jewish people that the spiritual leader of millions of believers around the world did not recoil from meeting with the head of an organization that has written into its constitution as a central aim the annihilation of the Jewish state.

"The raising of 'Arafat's stature by the pope meeting with him is a grave act also because it harms the peace process that constitutes the avowed personal wish of the pope himself as well as the supreme aspiration of the State of Israel."

The Israeli statement regarding President Pertini's meeting with 'Arafat noted that "this terrorist leader is responsible for the disease of international terrorism that has spread to Italy too... the president has bestowed a prize upon the perpetrators of terror who threaten the very foundations of democracy and moral values. This is a day when freedom and justice everywhere have been dealt a severe blow."

SHARON ON 'CONTINUITY' OF RELATIONS WITH LEBANON

TA151610 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Bashir al-Jumayyil was buried this afternoon in his village, Bikfayya. At noon, Defense Minister Sharon visited his family in the village and extended to it his and the prime minister's condolences. Sharon had been in Beirut since the early morning hours. He said there that the hand that murdered Bashir al-Jumayyil will not attain its goal. Al-Jumayyil was a true Lebanese, daring and peace-seeking, and there is no way back from the road he has paved. Ari'el Sharon emphasized that despite the pain bilateral relations are not based on a single person and there will be continuity since both peoples want peace and want to defeat the terrorist organizations and their remnants which threaten both Lebanon and Israel.

BEN-ELISAR ON AL-JUMAYYIL DEATH, IDF ACTIVITY

TA151407 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1125 GMT 15 Sep 82

["Midday Newsreel" interview with Likud MK Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, by an unidentified correspondent in the studio -- live]

[Text] [Question] I would first like to ask you, what is your personal reaction to yesterday's events in Al-Ashrafiyah?

[Answer] We are here talking of a great tragedy, a personal tragedy for the Al-Jumayyil family and a tragedy for Lebanon. This is, of course, a situation that will create difficult problems and complications for Lebanon, the region and peace. I am also not ignoring the problems that this new situation is creating for the State of Israel.

[Question] Today's headlines refer to the danger to the political achievement of Operation Peace for Galilee, chaos and so on. Is there reason for fear here as far as the State of Israel is concerned?

[Answer] I would not exaggerate the fears since, perhaps in the midst of astonishment, and there is astonishment naturally, we sometimes play down the importance of the cards the State of Israel holds in its hands. Let us not forget that the IDF is in Lebanon. Let us also not forget another very important factor, meaning that Lebanon will not be able to be independent vis-a-vis the Syrians without the State of Israel playing its role, not only in Lebanon but in the entire region.

The State of Israel has cards to play. I am not saying that things are not complicated by Bashir al-Jumayyil's death. Life is never easy for us, as you know. However, we undoubtedly have still quite a lot to do and the means with which to do it.

[Question] I think that one of the main or important cards Israel had has now been lost. This is Bashir al-Jumayyil and our relations with him. Are there replacements for Bashir al-Jumayyil?

[Answer] It is too early to talk of replacements of course. The funeral has not even been held yet. However, beyond the personal and human ties that play a role in policy, there is what you have in your hand as far as cards and strongholds are concerned. All this will not change with the death of Bashir al-Jumayyil.

[Question] Mr Ben-Elisar, you heard as we did Peres' request or demand that the IDF leave west Beirut and Lebanon. Do you share this view?

[Answer] I not only do not share this, but in fact find this proposal very strange. It is crystal clear that if the IDF leaves Beirut now, unrest will result. Whether you like it or not, the IDF is the only force whose presence guarantees some sort of order in Lebanon and in Beirut. I do not want us to be the policemen of Beirut and Lebanon or the Middle East, but it is certainly not in the interest of the State of Israel to see everything suddenly collapse in Beirut. I also have no doubt that nobody in Lebanon, except for the Syrians and the PLO, is interested in our leaving Beirut now. This includes the Muslims and the Muslim leaders, since, if we left, there would be a return to civil war. Who is interested in this? Only the PLO and the Syrians.

[Question] Since you are in our studio here, I would like you to address yourself to an issue we will deal with in the course of the newsreel. In the afternoon, Yasir 'Arafat will meet with the pope in Rome. In the morning he spoke before the interparliamentary conference convened there. This afternoon's meeting has and is still arousing disputes in the world. Do you take an indifferent view of this meeting between the pope and Yasir 'Arafat?

[Answer] I not only do not treat this meeting indifferently -- I think nobody can be indifferent to it -- but I also react to it with astonishment and shock. I must note here that the head of the Catholic Church volunteered to receive 'Arafat. He did not have to; nobody compelled him to do so. By holding this meeting he is not even defending any special interests or supreme interests the Catholic Church has that 'Arafat might have an influence on. 'Arafat has no influence in anything the Vatican may be interested in. We also have the moral aspect of the matter. Exactly today, almost at the same time as the Maronite Christian president-elect of Lebanon is going to be buried, the head of the Catholic Church is going to receive that very man who may be the happiest and merriest over Bashir al-Jumayyil's murder. Let us not forget that this Yasir 'Arafat was also very joyous when the murder of As-Sadat in Egypt was learned. This is the moral aspect.

As for the political aspect, I cannot remember that the Catholic Church set out to firmly defend the Christians in Lebanon when they were murdered on the order of this Yasir 'Arafat. So the Catholic Church is sort of legitimizing that leader of a murderous organization who slaughtered the Christians who are the pope's flock.

Another thing which concerns us more directly is that, up until now, world leaders have not received or agreed to receive 'Arafat as long as he does not declare that he is abandoning terrorism and recognizes Israel's right to exist. This includes also the French president who has recently manifested quite a pro-PLO line. The pope did not pose this condition.

Last, it may be that the head of the Catholic Church forgot that the church has many wide and important interests in Eretz Yisra'el of all countries.

This is, after all, a country sacred to the Christians and especially the Catholics. There are holy places here, churches, monasteries and also much real estate. I cannot understand why the head of the Catholic Church belittles the interests he has in Eretz Yisra'el of all places. This seems very strange to me.

PERES CALLS FOR RETURN OF MULTINATIONAL FORCE

TA151743 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1655 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Tel Aviv, 15 Sep (ITM) -- Labor Party Chairman MK Shim'on Peres said today that the IDF need not enter more deeply into Beirut but should get out of it and ask for the return of the multinational force so that the PLO members and the Syrians do not get any stronger in Beirut.

MK Peres, who was interviewed on the "News Conference" program on Israeli radio, noted that he was surprised when the report on the battles with the PLO members in Beirut was broadcast. "I do not know how to explain this strange piece of news since the government did not explain it," he said.

According to Peres, the government did not consult the opposition before the entry into Beirut, nor was the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee convened although the event necessitated this. "I do not ask for any favors from the prime minister and do not ask him to consult us," he said. "This is not a war for Israel's security. We increasingly entangle ourselves in the Lebanese quarrel which we have not created and we cannot resolve," he said. He mentioned that his party had warned at the outset of Operation Peace for Galilee, against involvement in Lebanese issues, since such involvement exacts its price in human lives and in international implications. There is a fear now that Lebanon will remain divided, with the danger of a war among brothers, and we will sit in the middle as a policeman, he said.

He added that Beirut is a big and complicated city and an Arab capital. "I am sure that the government would not have entangled itself in such a way had it seen what was developing in advance," he said. Nevertheless, Peres believes that the IDF should remain on the rest of the lines in Lebanon, except for Beirut, as long as diplomatic negotiations via the Americans are conducted for the removal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. These negotiations stand a chance, according to him, and even prior to Operation Peace for Galilee there had been reports that the Syrians wanted to evacuate Lebanon due to difficulties. There is no room for the partitioning of Lebanon between Israel and Syria and we do not want to interfere in the affairs of another country.

He also hopes that a Lebanese government based on a coalition will be set up. "I am not sure that there is a Lebanese leader today, and we seek peace not only with the Christians, who are in the minority today, but also with the Muslims," he said.

He later criticized the fact that the government showed a sour face vis-a-vis King Husayn, who made quite a courageous move, instead of calling on him to come to the negotiations table. Husayn killed terrorists during "black September" and he knows that if a Palestinian state is founded it will be his regime that will be threatened first. Therefore, there is no fear Husayn will agree to the entry of the PLO into Judaea and Samaria. If there is an agreement on security zones and demilitarized zones in Judaea and Samaria and Jordan violates the agreement, the IDF will be able to enter there again, just as the case will be if the Sinai agreement is violated.

"President Reagan's plan has not died and it is similar to a very large extent to the Alignment's stance," Peres said, adding that the public opinion polls in Israel indicate that the majority rules out annexation and favors territorial compromise. "The battle is not over Eretz Yisra'el but over a Jewish state with a Jewish majority," he said.

In response to a question, he said he favors elections in November next year. He replied to the prime minister that he too indeed appeared in city square during the elections campaign but did not deal with sectarian incitement and with speeches "along the lines of squares."

BAR-LEV ON MULTINATIONAL FORCE, IDF PRESENCE

TA151644 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Interview with Alignment MK Hayim Bar-lev by an unidentified correspondent on 15 September -- place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] MK Hayim Bar-Lev, what in your opinion is the chance for the rehabilitation of Lebanon?

[Answer] I have all along not been too optimistic over the possibility that Lebanon would become independent again and with a strong government. However, I believe that as far as Israel is concerned, this is not a fateful question. It is clear that it is desirable to have a strong government in Lebanon which will make peace with us. However, what is important and vital for us is the situation in the area adjacent to our borders from which the terrorists can shell the settlements.

[Question] Still, does instability in Lebanon, instability and the absence of a strong government in Lebanon, not have repercussions for lack of stability and security in southern Lebanon as well?

[Answer] Not necessarily. The question is what the situation in southern Lebanon will be. If there is a multinational force or a Lebanese force, reinforced by us, in southern Lebanon that prevents the terrorists from entering this area, our direct security interest is guaranteed. As for Lebanon, I believe that the Lebanese Government, and there is a government there now, will act correctly if it asks for a multinational force to return to Beirut and guarantee order and quiet. There will be elections there also, of course, or any other internal arrangement the Lebanese Government and the Lebanese people want. I do not think it would be wise for Israel to stay in Beirut for a long time as the force ensuring order and law inside Beirut. I think it is in Lebanon's interest that this be done by a multinational force. For Israel, even though this is a desirable goal, the question is not one of direct and vital security.

[Question] How do you then regard the IDF's activity in Beirut today?

[Answer] In the short term there may be no escaping this. However, I would not want to see the IDF establishing order inside Beirut for a long time. Up until 2 days ago there had been a multinational force there which certainly proved itself. In my opinion, it would be appropriate for the Lebanese Government to appeal to the United States, Italy, France and perhaps other countries and ask for their help in this matter. If the IDF's presence is a question of 2 or 3 days, this is one thing, but if we are talking of a longer period, I surely believe this is not in our interest, or in Lebanon's interest.

LABOR MK'S ISSUE STATEMENT ON WEST BEIRUT ENTRY

TA151938 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1930 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Tel Aviv, 15 Sep (ITIM) -- The Labor Party members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee made the following decisions this evening.

A. The Labor Party expresses its shock over the abominable murder of the Lebanese president-elect, Bashir al-Jumayyil, whose election might have rendered possible a stable and independent government for Lebanon.

B. The Labor Party has always distinguished between Israel's security needs, for which the IDF should be used as a defensive army, and a political settlement in Lebanon.

The Labor Party has warned against IDF involvement in events in Beirut and the recent incidents have proven the justness of its position.

C. The Labor Party is worried about the IDF entry into west Beirut. Israel should extricate itself soon from involvement in Beirut. Until public order is established in Beirut by the authorized Lebanese authorities this task should be entrusted to a multi-national force.

D. The Labor Party demands an immediate meeting of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee following Bashir al-Jumayyil's murder and the IDF's entry into west Beirut.

MAPAM CALLS ON IDF TO LEAVE WEST BEIRUT

TA151648 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1645 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Tel Aviv, 15 Sep (ITIM) -- MAPAM condemns the murder of President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil and states that terrorism and murder, besides being immoral, cannot solve political problems. MAPAM calls on the Government of Israel to order the IDF to leave west Beirut and to refrain from acts that might bring on the renewal of the war in Lebanon.

PEACE NOW MOVEMENT URGES END TO WAR IN LEBANON

TA151158 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] The Peace Now movement has called on the government to immediately end the war in Lebanon and to leave west Beirut. The movement claims that Israel's latest military activities show that the talk about peace with Lebanon and the defeat of the PLO are merely an illusion.

ISRAELI ARABS, MARONITES REACT TO AL-JUMAYYIL DEATH

TA151840 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1805 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] 'Akko, 15 Sep (ITIM) -- Radical figures in the Arab sector in Israel, who had taken an unfavorable view of Bashir al-Jumayyil's election as Lebanon's president and were anxious about the possibility he would sign a peace treaty with Israel, expressed their joy over his murder.

Since Tuesday night, when the death of Al-Jumayyil was learned, these radical figures in the Arab sector expressed their happiness and expressed derision for the murdered Lebanese leader.

ITIM correspondent Arye Me'ir reports that among the Christian population in Israel one notes astonishment and regret over the death of Al-Jumayyil who, according to many, was the only man capable of uniting Lebanon and effecting reconciliation in the land of the cedars.

Outstanding in the denunciation of the murder is a manifesto released by the Maronite youths in Israel which states: "We, members of the Maronite community in Israel, the community to which Bashir al-Jumayyil belonged, are stunned and stricken with grief over his death. We fiercely condemn the abominable murder and express deep disgust over these acts which serve the enemies of Lebanon and of peace.

"Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil planted hope among the Lebanese that the internal situation could be stabilized and peace prevail among all sects.

"Lebanon lost a courageous and dynamic leader who fell victim to base murderers who were messengers of the black forces that wanted to nip in the bud any flicker of hope for peace in the Middle East."

The Maronites end their announcement with the expression of hope that Bashir al-Jumayyil's successor will be a daring leader who will tread the path of the murdered president-elect and will know the value of the special relations which must prevail between the Lebanese and Israeli peoples.

ISRAEL CONSIDERING 'FOUR POSSIBILITIES' ON LEBANON

TA160741 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 16 Sep 82 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Tuvya Mendelson]

[Text] In consultations held in Jerusalem yesterday following the murder of Lebanon's president-elect, several possibilities for stabilizing the political situation in Beirut and curbing further deterioration were discussed. One was that an effort will be made to have the Lebanese parliament convene by 23 September to elect a new president. Camille Sham'un and Amin al-Jumayyil have been mentioned as possible candidates. Another possibility discussed yesterday was that President Sarkis will appoint a prime minister before he ends his term as president.

During the day, the prime minister and foreign minister received reports on developments in Beirut. The defense minister spent most of the day in Beirut yesterday.

The possibilities discussed in Jerusalem in preparation for possible developments were also raised in the meetings U.S. special envoy Morris Draper held with Prime Minister Begin and Foreign Minister Shamir. The main four possibilities raised in the talks and consultations yesterday were:

A. An appeal to Ilyas Sarkis to agree to extend his term as president. If Sarkis agrees, this will necessitate a change in the Lebanese Constitution and the parliament's agreement.

B. Setting a date for convening the Lebanese parliament in the remaining days before Sarkis' term ends on 23 September. Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan will have to initiate a convening of the parliament. As mentioned, several candidates, including Camille Sham'un and Amin al-Jumayyil have been mentioned. It was learned that there are other candidates as well. Political observers expressed doubts regarding this possibility due to the short time left until Sarkis ends his term.

C. A third possibility is for the current government headed by Shafiq al-Wazzan to continue to serve and to have constitutional powers until a date for the election of a new president is set.

D. Repetition of a 1952 precedent, when the president appointed a prime minister and then resigned.

Under the current circumstances in Lebanon it is possible that Sarkis will appoint a Christian or Maronite prime minister before his term as president ends.

The discussions and consultations held among various political figures, and as said also in talks between Draper, Begin and Shamir, were conducted in an atmosphere of vagueness, confusion and worries over the developments expected in Lebanon now.

The report on Bashir al-Jumayyil's death was received at a late hour the day before yesterday and stunned the prime minister and the defense and foreign ministers. Consultations were held during the night over the measures Israel should adopt.

The assessment was expressed by political figures and observers in Jerusalem yesterday that Al-Jumayyil's murder will hold up the next stage in finding a settlement in Lebanon and will make difficult the negotiations over the removal of foreign forces in Lebanon which started with Draper's arrival yesterday.

MINISTERS CRITICIZE DECISION ON WEST BEIRUT

TA160715 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 16 Sep 82 pp 1, 3

[Report by political correspondent Tuvya Mendelson]

[Text] Cabinet ministers defined as "very grave" the fact that the decision to send the IDF into west Beirut was made at a meeting between the prime minister, the defense minister and foreign minister, without the participation of other Cabinet members and without adopting a Cabinet resolution on this.

It is possible that several ministers will demand today that the Cabinet meeting, not scheduled until next Tuesday due to the holidays, be advanced. The DAVAR correspondent notes that the prime minister had previously stated that any decision to enter west Beirut would be made by the entire Cabinet. In the opinion of senior figures, the decision to enter west Beirut, even in the wake of Al-Jumayyil's murder, should have been brought to a Cabinet meeting.

The decision on the IDF's entry into west Beirut was made early in the morning, yesterday at a meeting between Begin, Sharon and Shamir. An authoritative political source said yesterday that the decision to enter west Beirut was adopted after the three concluded that Israel should act immediately to prevent "chaos" in west Beirut.

Other political figures said that the IDF's entry into west Beirut falls within the framework of a preventive act and that Israel's involvement in the recent developments in Lebanon is only in west Beirut. It was decided at the night meeting that things could not be allowed to take their course and give rise to a vacuum in which the PLO and other armed forces in west Beirut would be able to take control of this part of the city.

In connection with the ministers' criticism as to how the decision on the IDF's entry into west Beirut was reached, contrary to previous decisions by the government, it should be noted that about seven ministers are currently abroad; however, no effort was made to consult those in the country. It should further be noted that not all ministers share this criticism, but it is clear that the Cabinet decisionmaking process will again be discussed in the next Cabinet meeting.

According to political observers, the IDF's entry into west Beirut has disclosed that in this part of the city, despite the political settlement on removal of the terrorists, there are still about 2,000 PLO members, perhaps even more [remaining in west Beirut].

There were various assessments among political observers in Jerusalem regarding Israel's need to enter west Beirut. Along with the assessment that Israel's move was necessary because of the developments in Lebanon, other observers said that the previous reasons against the IDF entering west Beirut are valid despite Al-Jumayyil's murder. The situation could only become further complicated. They stressed that it has been proven that Israel cannot stabilize the regime in Lebanon and that the fate of any other presidential candidate acceptable to Israel may be similar to that of Al-Jumayyil's.

This fact has given rise to fear among some political observers in Jerusalem that certain Israeli figures had intentions of entering west Beirut regardless of Al-Jumayyil's murder in order to complete the "mopping up," and that Al-Jumayyil's murder created the circumstances which enabled those figures to bring about the decision instructing the IDF to enter west Beirut.

'Political Sources' on Decision

TA161052 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 16 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by political correspondent Yehuda Litani]

[Excerpt] Political sources in Jerusalem last night said that the prime minister was authorized to make the decision to enter west Beirut in consultation with a small number of ministers since this authority has been invested in him in the past by the Cabinet during the present action in Lebanon.

The same sources called yesterday's statements by Shim'on Peres about leaving Beirut and the entry of a multinational force into it "foolishness." They said that we have already seen in the past how the multinational force acts there and it was not possible to rely on this force to prevent a serious deterioration in the situation.

The ministers' public reactions did not reflect the mood in Jerusalem yesterday following the assassination of Bashir al-Jumayyil. In private talks, ministers and political figures in Jerusalem said that now we can truly hope to sign a peace treaty with Lebanon when Al-Jumayyil's successor -- whoever that will be -- leads the country in his stead.

Al-Jumayyil's murder constitutes a further link in the chain of actions that began with President Reagan's plan and which place in question Israel's latest action in Lebanon, a political source in Jerusalem said yesterday. However, he said, there are ups and downs. Now we are in a down; we hope that we will be able to overcome the present difficulties and ultimately achieve true peace with Lebanon and the evacuation of all foreign forces from that country, including the IDF.

A pessimistic mood prevailed in Jerusalem yesterday, and figures dealing with the matter of Lebanon were shocked by the murder.

A government source yesterday said that the murder shows that Israel must have "broad security margins," since the Middle East is a very volatile area and, ultimately, we must rely mainly on our own strength and less on agreements and treaties, which can be violated with the dropping of a single bomb or the firing of a single shot.

The same source said that it seems that Al-Jumayyil's murder will now discourage King Husayn from joining President Reagan's new peace initiative. This is in view of the distressing fact that every Arab leader who agreed to endanger himself and establish ties with Israel was murdered, such as King 'Abdallah, President as-Sadat and now Bashir al-Jumayyil.

Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche cut short his visit to Europe and was to have arrived in Israel last night because of the latest events. Kimche telephoned the foreign minister and in deliberations with him it was decided that he return to participate in the consultations and contacts over Lebanon.

SCHIFFER ON POLITICAL REASONS FOR IDF ACTION

TA151749 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer -- recorded]

[Excerpt] The decision to seize vital areas in west Beirut was made after midnight yesterday in an urgent consultation between the prime minister and defense minister. This took place after the reports that Bashir al-Jumayyil had been murdered were confirmed. Menahem Begin and Ari'el Sharon reached the conclusion that an immediate action should be taken so as to prevent terrorist Palestinian and Muslim leftist elements from acting. Tens of planes landed during the night at Beirut International Airport and the forces that landed seized vital points in west Beirut at dawn.

U.S. diplomat Morris Draper who came to talk with the prime minister and the defense minister about events today wanted to learn of Israel's intentions. The prime minister made it clear that the IDF moved into west Beirut in order to guarantee peace and prevent possible grave events. He also made it clear this is a preventive action only.

Political sources in Jerusalem this evening assessed that the United States will not take a grave view of these moves if they indeed lead to peace and if they remain in the framework of preventive acts. As for the future, according to the assessment of military figures, in a rather short while, no longer than another 24 hours, there is a chance of bringing peace to Beirut.

SPECIAL CABINET SESSION TO CONVENE 16 SEP

TA160637 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0615 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] There will be a special Cabinet meeting in Jerusalem this evening. The meeting will discuss the IDF's operation in west Beirut and the situation following Bashir al-Jumayyil's assassination. Official government sources explain that the IDF's operation is intended to restore and establish order in Lebanon. Our political correspondent Gad Becker reports:

[Begin Becker recording] Last night the prime minister ordered that a special Cabinet meeting be convened this evening to discuss the situation following Bashir al-Jumayyil's murder and the IDF's operation in west Beirut. Government sources say that it was impossible to convene a plenary ministers' session before the action since it was absolutely necessary to take action immediately, even at night, a few hours after Al-Jumayyil's murder. This was stated after it was reported this morning that some in the government believe that the prime minister and the defense minister should have consulted the rest of the ministers before the action began.

As for the operation's progress, security sources explained that Israel had an interest in acting immediately in order to prevent a basic change in the situation in Beirut, a change which would have restored the status quo ante in the city. If Israel had not intervened, we would have then found ourselves in the midst of a civil war. In fact, the security sources say, the IDF completed the task begun by the Lebanese Army -- which might have been stopped -- taking control of the former center of power of the terrorists and neutralizing their remnants.

As may be recalled, it was assessed in Israel that after the removal of the PLO from Beirut, some terrorist elements remained behind. Israel says that when one center of power or another emerges to take the place of the murdered Lebanese president, it will be able to receive its capital intact and relatively quiet.

As for the contacts with the United States on this issue, the full report on the talks between Ambassador Arens and Secretary Shultz in Washington has not yet reached Jerusalem. Political circles think that the United States recognizes the value of the action as a brake against internal fighting inside Beirut.

In his talk with Morris Draper yesterday, the prime minister emphasized that this operation is limited in scale. Nevertheless it seems that Washington fears an extension of this operation and total Israeli control of the Lebanese capital. [end recording]

EYTAN INTERVIEWED ON IDF OPERATION IN WEST BEIRUT

TA162223 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 2215 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Let us go over now to an interview with Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan in Lebanon this evening. Had the IDF not entered west Beirut, Beirut would have again become the base of fighting organizations and we would have not achieved the objective of the war. This is what Chief of Staff Eytan told our correspondent Gay Tzucker this evening.

[Begin recording with Eytan remarks apparently recorded earlier] [Eytan] There was resistance and apparently, after the evacuation of the terrorists, more terrorists than we had thought remain in Beirut and they are armed. They fired various weapons, light arms, various kinds of antitank arms and also mortars.

[Tzucker] Chief of Staff Eytan noted that the enemy's resistance was not strong. The enemy's forces in the western part of the city, which includes different organizations of terrorists and leftist militia, are not organized along a defense line but are located in tall buildings and other shelters which compel the IDF to exercise caution. In the course of the day, the chief of staff said, the IDF reached vital intersections in the south of the city. There is no precise evaluation regarding the number of terrorists and militiamen in west Beirut, the chief of staff said, stressing that these organizations had acted together even prior to Operation Peace for Galilee. He also added that the terrorists may have violated the evacuation agreement by leaving behind people although they did adhere to the agreed numbers of evacuated people.

If the IDF had not entered this campaign, I can post factum say that Beirut would have again become a city of fighting organizations and thus the war's objective would not have been achieved. The IDF entered the western part of the city since, upon the murder of Bashir al-Jumayyil and many of his political leaders, the possibility of establishing an elected regime to begin negotiations on a future settlement in Lebanon was lost.

[Eytan] Therefore, the vitality of this operation as we performed it in Beirut is very great, upon a very short notice and in reaction to what happened yesterday. [end recording]

HADDAD CALLS ON IDF TO 'STRENGTHEN PRESENCE'

TA151551 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1550 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Southern Lebanon, 15 Sep (ITIM) -- Major Haddad called on the IDF today to strengthen its presence in Lebanon and prevent further deterioration in this country.

Major Haddad said he could not believe his ears and was shocked to hear of the death of Bashir al-Jumayyil, more so because it happened in the most protected place, in the headquarters of the Phalangists.

He said that the attempt on Bashir al-Jumayyil's life was an attempt on the life of the Lebanese people and could bring on a civil war worse than ever before.

Major Haddad toured the villages of southern Lebanon today to learn firsthand the mood prevailing there. He called on all citizens of Lebanon not to be dragged into a civil war and to wait patiently until things clear. Haddad ordered the reinforcing of his soldiers in some villages in which there was a chance of violence. Until now no incidents were reported.

TYRE, SIDON, SOUTH UNDER 'COMPLETE' CURFEW

TA161015 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] There is a complete curfew over Tyre, Sidon and the southern Lebanese villages. Our correspondent Gadi Zohar repprts from Sidon that all business and shops are closed and the roads are empty. This is the second day that the farmers did not go out to work the land. Civilian traffic between Lebanon and Israel has virtually stopped. This afternoon the curfew will be lifted for 3 hours to permit the inhabitants to acquire food. The IDF officers have explained to our correspondent that the curfew is necessary to calm emotions in southern Lebanon following the murder of Al-Jumayyil. Phalangist units are also patrolling the town of Sidon.

SPOKESMAN ON IDF CASUALTIES IN 15 SEP ACTION

TA152204 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2200 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] The IDF spokesman has just announced that during the IDF's operation over the last 24 hours in west Beirut 2 IDF soldiers were killed and 42 were wounded -- of whom 33 were slightly wounded, 4 sustained moderate wounds and 5 were severely wounded. The families of the casualties have been notified.

PRESS ON AL-JUMAYYIL DEATH, IDF BEIRUT ENTRY

TA160821 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0435 GMT 16 Sep 82

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] HA-ARETZ says it is clear Israel cannot be indifferent to the question as to how the vaccum created by Bashir al-Jumayyil's murder will be filled. However, as the attempt to influence internal Lebanese affairs with the force of arms meets with obstacles, the government had better well consider whether it is worth its while to unnecessarily highlight the Israeli interest in the question of the successor to the Lebanese president now removed from the arena. The longer the IDF remains in west Beirut, the more internationally resonant will be the argument that Israel, as it were, wants to dictate to the Lebanese whom to choose as president. The bitter experience we have just had should teach us that our military superiority does not necessarily absolutely neutralize hostile elements who use terrorists methods against their opponents. Therefore, we had better shorten our military stay in west Beirut and hand over our positions there to the Lebanese Army as soon as possible. The slower this process is, the more exposed our people will be to criticism by large sections of the Lebanese public. Moreover, this will not make it easy for the Syrian president to agree to evacuate his military forces from Lebanon. This is the objective which should guide our government so that the IDF, too, can evacuate Lebanon.

HATZOFE writes that the stability emerging after the terrorists' evacuation and the election of the Lebanese president collasped with the explosion in the Phalangist headquarters. Under these circumstances, the IDF had to undertake the difficult task of entering west Beirut -- a task it had not desired. This was basically intended to prevent violent clashes and the killing of civilians. The IDF intends to safeguard order until it is able to transfer this task to the appropriate element, which will guarantee law and order there. As far as Israel is concerned, the chances of a settlement in Lebanon were damaged by the explosion in the Phalangist headquarters. However, it was clear right from the start that one should not rely on a single person alone. Therefore, the hope is not shattered that a strong and courageous leadership will shoulder its responsibilities in Lebanon. Israel should act with careful consideration and planning. It should be hoped that the leadership that emerges will be one that will guarantee stability in Lebanon and peace with Israel, and that will be strong enough to shoulder this mission despite the hostile elements active in the field whose path is one of killing.

DAVAR says the IDF's proper place is outside Beirut. The point that should guide the government is extrication of the IDF from all of Lebanon as soon as possible, as the paper puts it, and not digging in the mud. Israeli blood need not have been shed for Bashir al-Jumayyil and must not be shed as a substitute for what his presidency was supposed to supply.

'AL HAMISHMAR writes that with Al-Jumayyil's murder, Lebanon is again facing the danger of a fratricidal war. However, we, the State of Israel should be wary of unnecessary involvement in the internal problems of the torn country. Let us not increase the political and military involvement so as not to provide fuel for our friends' hatred of us and so as not to open another chapter in Lebanon's war. Let us not be Lebanon's policemen.

HAMODIZA says Israel does not intend to be the policeman who guards order in Lebanon. The Israeli policy on this issue should be reexamined and the main trend and objective maintained: to guarantee peace in the Galilee and prevent the return of terrorists to Lebanon.

THE JERUSALEM POST writes that, from Israel's point of view, the election of someone such as Amin al-Jumayyil as Lebanon's president may cause problems. In order for such a candidate to be more acceptable, Israel will have to minimize its aspirations in Lebanon. In any event, Israel cannot act as a self-appointed guardian of peace in Lebanon, although Bashir al-Jumayyil's death has shuffled all the cards.

AL-ANBA' writes that it is hard to understand the naivete or the dreams of those who demand that the IDF leave the Beirut area immediately. They do not understand or perhaps do not want to understand that in such an event no multinational force will be able to prevent the terrorists and the Syrians from returning to Beirut.

ARENS MEETS SHULTZ, RELAYS WARNING TO SYRIA

TA151240 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 15 Sep 82 p 1

[Report from Washington by Gid'on Samet]

[Text] Washington, 14 Sep -- Israel has relayed via U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz an additional warning to Syria to stop violating the cease-fire and to control the PLO forces in its territory.

In a meeting today, Israel's ambassador to the United States, Moshe Arens, told Shultz that if Syria does not stop the violations, it will have to bear the consequences. The main part of the discussion initiated by the ambassador was devoted to the situation in Lebanon and to the contacts for the removal of foreign forces from its territory.

'POLITICAL SOURCES' EXPECT HABIB TO RETURN TO AREA

TA151821 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Military figures in Israel told our political correspondent that there is a chance to bring about calm in Beirut in no more than 24 hours. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer adds that Philip Habib, who was going to leave for the region in a week and participate in Bashir al-Jumayyil's swearing-in ceremony, will remain in the United States for the time being. His aide, Morris Draper, will brief him on developments. Political sources in Jerusalem believe that Habib will finally have to be enlisted in the political moves and return to the region soon.

JERUSALEM REJECTS BREZHNEV MIDDLE EAST PLAN

TA160808 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 16 Sep 82 p 7

[Report by Yosef Wachsman]

[Excerpt] The Brezhnev plan was rejected in Jerusalem yesterday and defined as "a propaganda move and not a peace plan for the Middle East." They also said: "Such a plan is not even worthy of a response. It was formulated and publicized only in order to appeal to the Arab countries."

Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev yesterday presented "Brezhnev's plan for peace" in the Middle East, which contains six clauses and calls on all regional countries to honor each other's sovereignty after Israel withdraws from all Arab territories in its hands and after an independent Palestinian state is established alongside it. This was reported by news agencies.

LAND SEIZED IN TULKARM DISTRICT FOR SETTLEMENTS

TA141325 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 14 Sep 82 p 2

[Report from Jerusalem by the DAVAR correspondent]

[Excerpt] Mukhtars from villages in the Tulkarm District complained yesterday that the military authorities informed them of the seizure of thousands of dunams in the area of the Dayr Istiya village, northwest of Salfit, near the trans-Samaria road, and west of the settlement of Ari'el. The villagers claim that the areas seized, 10,000 dunams, have been declared state lands and will be used for settlements.

ALGERIA

FLN DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CUBA 14 SEPTEMBER

LD151526 Algiers APS in French 1200 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] An FLN delegation led by Mr Slimane Hoffman, Central Committee member and chairman of the External Relations Commission, and comprising Messrs Tefridji, Abdelkrim and Chorfa, left Algiers yesterday for Cuba. During its stay the delegation will hold political talks with members of the Cuban Communist Party.

LIBYA

TRIPOLI COMPARES AL-JUMAYYIL TO AS-SADAT

LD151332 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Dispatches from Beirut report that the isolationist Al-Jumayyil will be buried this afternoon in his own town.

The Arab nation's free people today and tomorrow are juibilant about the liquidation at the hands of the sons of the heroic Lebanese Arab people of a new As-Sadat, this isolationist Bashir al-Jumayil and the gang of traitors who were with him. The fate of Bashir al-Jumayyil, and before him As-Sadat, is the fate of those who think of betraying the Arab nation by negotiating with the enemy and recognizing him. Thus history confirms that the Arab people will have no mercy on traitors who betray their cause and will destroy them.

CUBAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN TRIPOLI ON VISIT

FL152330 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Tripoli -- Levi Farah, Cuban Government minister for construction abroad, has arrived in Tripoli on an official visit of several days. The Cuban delegation headed by Farah was received at the international airport by Libyan Secretary of Housing Muhammad al-Manqush.

TANZANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 15 SEPTEMBER

LD160930 Tripoli JANA in English 0826 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulqidah 28, September 16, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- Salim Ahmad Salim, foreign minister of Tanzania, arrived here last night.

He was quoted by our correspondent as saying that his visit is in the context of strengthening relations between the Jamahiriyah and Tanzania and for exchange of opinions about African problems.

He said Africa is now presently faced with many difficulties and problems that need coordination and unification of efforts within the countries of the continent in order to fend off imperialist plots against African unity.

The foreign minister of Tanzania added that his visit to Tripoli is part of the intensive contacts being made concerning the holding of the 19th session of the OAU as Tanzania is one of the African country [as received] assigned to conduct such contacts.

MOROCCO

CHADIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 15 SEP

LD160112 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Chadian Foreign Minister Idriss Miskine arrived at Casablanca's Muhammad V Airport this evening carrying a verbal message from President Hissein Habre to His Majesty King Hassan II:

In a statement at the airport the Chadian minister said the verbal message to his majesty the king concerns the current Chad situation. It also concerns African matters. In this connection, he said the African Continent is passing through a crisis which has many causes.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI, AT-TAYYIB RECEIVE ETHIOPIAN MINISTER

EA151946 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri received Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, member of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE] Executive Committee and Ethiopian defense minister, at Friendship Hall yesterday morning.

During the meeting the president received from the Ethiopian defense minister a message from President Mengistu Haile Mariam. It dealt with the course of relations between Sudan and Ethiopia. The message conveyed President Mengistu's best wishes to President Numayri and his thanks for the efforts being exerted for cooperation between the two countries.

President Numayri expressed his thanks for the friendly message carried by the defense minister. He stressed that Sudan is consolidating relations with Ethiopia in all areas on the basis of Sudan's belief in good neighborliness for the Sudanese and Ethiopian peoples' benefit, progress and prosperity. At the end of the meeting, the defense minister presented a token gift to President Numayri, a hunting gun, as an expression of the eternal friendship between the Sudanese and Ethiopian peoples.

Yesterday evening, Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, first vice president and head of the state security organ, received in his office at People's Palace Gen Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, member of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, minister of national defense and member of the COPWE Central Committee in socialist Ethiopia, and his accompanying delegation. Mr Mirghani Sulayman Khalil, Sudan's ambassador to Ethiopia, was also present.

During the meeting, the minister expressed to the first vice president his happiness and delight at visiting Sudan, his second homeland. He stressed that this visit comes as confirmation of the ties of good neighborliness and of deepening strong relations between the two brotherly countries.

His Excellency pointed out that Sudan's security and stability is of prime concern to Ethiopia for what goes on in Sudan is reflected in Ethiopia because the two countries have been linked by firm relations from time immemorial.

He praised his meeting yesterday morning with the leader, President Numayri. His Excellency described President Numayri as a statesman not only of Sudan but of all Africa. He said it was an historic meeting from which he emerged with new impressions which he will convey on his return to his country.

The firm relations binding the armed forces of the two brotherly countries were reviewed during the meeting. The Ethiopian minister praised their developing relationship, stressing that the exchange of visits and experiences at various levels will further strengthen and consolidate them. He wished Sudan every progress and prosperity under its faithful and wise leadership.

At the end of the meeting, the first vice president thanked General Tesfaye for his visit to the Sudan and for allotting this visit importance and priority despite the many invitations he received to visit other countries. He pointed out that the exchange of visits at the highest levels is the ideal means of giving impetus to and consolidating relations to serve the mutual aims of the two peoples.

CHAD'S MISKINE DESCRIBES MEETING WITH NUMAYRI

EA151854 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri this morning received Idriss Miskine, Chad's commissioner of foreign affairs, and the delegation accompanying him in his office at Friendship Hall.

In a press statement, the Chadian commissioner of foreign affairs said he had delivered to President Numayri a message from Hissein Habre, chairman of the Council of State in Chad. He added: At this time when the Council of State is in control of all parts of the country and when we have adopted a policy which aims at national reconciliation, security and peace, we feel that it is our duty to come here to benefit from the advice of President Numayri to whom the problems of our country represent a major concern. These problems are also in the forefront of the concerns of the brotherly Sudanese people.

Idriss Miskine added: It is President Numayri's and the Sudanese people's experiences in the area of national reconciliation that have prompted us to come here. He stated that the relationship between the two countries is not a recent one since they have a joint history and one culture. For this reason we should exert efforts to develop the relations between our two countries.

The meeting was attended by Mr Muhammad Mirghani, foreign minister, and Mr At-Tayyib (Hummaydah), Sudan's ambassador to Chad.

Departs 15 September

JN151050 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Khartoum, 15 Sep (SUNA) -- Chadian Foreign Minister Idriss Miskine left Khartoum this morning following aweek-long visit to Sudan during which he conveyed a message to President Numayri from Chadian President Hissein Habre and held a press conference during which he spoke about the situation in Chad.

Miskine will also visit Morocco in the course of an African tour to explain the situation in Chad after the civil war.

ETHIOPIA

ERITREAN FRONT CHAIRMAN EXPLAINS NEW COMMAND

GF130910 Jidda AL-MADINAH in Arabic 4 Sep 82 p 15

['Abdallah Idris, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Executive Committee of the Eritrean Liberation Front, interview with AL-MADINAH correspondent Muhammad 'Ali al-Klibi in Tunisia -- date not given]

[Text] [Question] There has been a great deal of talk about the change that recently took place in the structure of the Eritrean command. Some people have described this process as a bloodless coup, while others say it is just a matter of change. What actually has happened?

[Answer] As a matter of fact, what has happened is a natural change. A number of political transformations took place in order to drive the national issue away from its correct course and involve it in ideological theories and concepts. Many gains were achieved in the past, but we did not benefit much because the bargaining and slogans influenced and jerpardized our relations with Arab countries.

We affirmed in our communique and all statements that the brothers who were changed in the structure of the old command are the strugglers who shouldered with us the responsibility and shared the experience. However, this did not prevent us from working in the interest of our national issue. We now are preparing for a national congress to comprehensively assess the past experience and to discuss the negative and positive sides so we can reach a view on the future of our movement. The developments in the Eritrean arena and the preparations for the congress may influence the future.

It has become certain that our main enemy is the moral and material aid offered by the Soviet Union, the PDRY, Libya and Ethiopia. This also needs to be corsidered and evaluated. This also did not prevent us from conducting talks with the PDRY and Libya so they would abandon this position, which I consider hostile to us. We now hope that these countries will support us or at least remain neutral. Although this is a weakness from our side, it is much better than their current stand. Mengistu has been able so far to convince two countries to fight against us, but the Eritrean revolution has confronted and is still confronting all kinds of oppression and arrogance.

[Question] You said there were political transgressions in the command. It is better not to return to the past. However, we would like to know the nature of these transgressions and how far they have influenced the real path of the Eritrean revolution.

[Answer] While speaking about the transgressions, I would like to say that we are following a correct political program. The Eritrean liberation movement is an inviolable part of the Arab and African liberation movements and this relationship is not only historical and natural but it is also a living relationship reflecting our common destiny. Any relations that are built with the socialist countries will benefit the Arab countries and the socialist countries as well. Even my visit to the Soviet Union was a gain. However, neglecting the national issue and to be concerned about minor issues will negatively influence our cause and the impression of some Arab countries toward the Eritrean issue.

[Question] You consider it necessary that the Arab brothers should shoulder their responsibilities. How should this happen in your view?

[Answer] Through wide diplomatic moves, we can acquaint the Arabs with our issue and, hence, they will shoulder their responsibility toward us. However, most important is the unity of the revolution's factions, which are considered fundamental and central at the same time, for strengthening our military forces and for making our political and diplomatic work abroad more effective. Therefore, we are trying our best to acquire Arab support.

According to the (Tayr) agreement, we will meet in Khartoum to discuss an absolutely practical phase of the revolution and to call for a national congress of the Eritrean Liberation Front in order to ascertain and arrive at a plan for the future in light of the developments and events in our struggle with Ethiopia.

[Question] The Eritrean revolution is an old revolution. Perhaps the Arabs forgot it for this reason. You said you will meet in a national congress to determine a path in light of your wide experiences. I think time does not forgive. The revolution is still depending on its past. How do you explain that? Is it a sign of weakness or there are pressures unknown to us that jeopardize your movement?

[Answer] In fact, the Eritrean movement is one of the oldest movements. The armed revolution began 31 years ago. Our people have a great deal of experience. The divisions which took place and caused the formation of people's liberation forces and, hence, the popular front have influenced our march. Although we are an Arab movement that reacts with what is surrounding us, experience has taught us to resolve our internal differences quickly and before we ask others to back us. The enemy knew how to make use of the revolution's position. If we coordinate our efforts and unite our ranks both militarily and politically, we will lead our movement toward its goal.

[Question] Do you think the questions to be discussed during the meeting scheduled to be held in August will be based on the Tunisia agreement?

[Answer] Tunisia is considered an appropriate place for discussions to begin, but the agreement has not yet been practically implemented. The international seminar to be held in Tunisia next November will add new momentum to the Eritrean issue, especially since the international press attending the seminar will be able to learn more and more about our issue.

[Question] International media and public opinion have shown concern about the Eritrean issue as a phenomenon in the past 1 or 2 years. Now, we notice that the issue was somewhat stagnated. What are the reasons of this stagnation?

[Answer] There are two factors. The first is that in 1977, the Eritrean revolution liberated most of the cities and achieved great victories, but when the Soviet Union took up the cause of the revolution, some differences occurred. The second factor lies in the dispersal and differences which had a negative impact. This factor is intrinsic and objective at the same time. Add to this the fact that the revolution is 31 years old and this is why many press observers and politicians feel the issue is ongoing. The Arab world is also very much concerned about hot issues. The circumstances may not be favorable to throw away the basic issues and consider the minor and marginal issues. All this caused or more precisely created some sort of stagnation.

[Question] The Ethiopian enemy expects to achieve positive results. However, praised be the Lord, it has failed. What are the reasons behind this failure?

[Answer] The main objective of the revolution is to confront the enemy. To this end, all parties ignore any difference among them, whether these differences are internal competition or misunderstandings about the methods of work. It is certain that confrontation with Ethiopia does not represent a point of difference among the factions of the revolution. The Eritrean revolution is also experienced in popular liberation warfare and guerrilla warfare. All this led to Ethiopia's failure and escalated the crisis in the country to the extent that it made Mengistu announce the beginning of the end. And every end is accompanied by failure.

[Question] There are reports that the Ethiopians are preparing for an attack, especially during the rainy season. To what extent is this information true?

[Answer] It is correct that Ethiopia is still preparing for this campaign because it thinks that a military solution is the only way out. The fate of this campaign will be similar to that of previous attacks.

[Question] Ethiopia possesses powerful weapons, especially after the Russian bear took Mengistu in its arms. Is it true that the Eritrean revolution lacks weapons?

[Answer] We have two types of weapons, Eastern and Western. The Arab countries supply us with the Eastern weapons and the Western weapons we got in the war with America. On this basis, we developed a special military experience. We have enough military technicians who all know very well how to use modern weapons. In our view, we don't think there is a problem in obtaining weapons.

[Question] Mengistu believes in a military settlement. Do you also believe in this kind of settlement?

[Answer] Of course, we have seen how effective the military solution has been on many occasions. All the attacks launched by the enemy failed. I think there will be no other alternative for the Ethiopians but to accept the revolution's demands. However, this will require much effort from us, especially since the Ethiopian commanders were trained in the Sinai and that is why they believe in the military settlement to annihilate the Eritrean people. We as a revolution and people have prepared outselves for defense and not for attack because we don't want to occupy Ethiopia.

[Question] Can we say that a military settlement will delay your issue?

[Answer] Yes, the military settlement is an attempt to delay our issue and to force us to accept the enemy's terms. Therefore, we will try our best to strengthen our capabilities until the enemy recognizes our national rights.

[Question] Are you facing external pressures?

[Answer] Of course, when we make political and diplomatic moves and on other occasions. However, we think negotiations are a form of struggle. Here I would like to say that the revolution realizes the meaning of active diplomatic work and peaceful settlements as well. The mediation offered by President Ja'far Numayri was unconditionally accepted by us.

[Question] You said you made contacts with Libya to convince it to change its position. How did you make these contacts and did they have any results?

[Answer] Contacts with Libya continue, but there is nothing new to be noted. As far as Aden is concerned, we severed our relations with it temporarily. The tripartite alliance has closed our offices and dismissed our representatives.

[Question] Does the new command conform with the current situation of the revolution? Is it a military or political command?

[Answer] This command is not new. It is a part of the old command. It is both a political and military command that enjoys great experience. I think it is reacting to the current situation in the revolution. It now is exerting efforts to unify the factions, to correct the path and to improve relations with Arab countries through political and diplomatic work.

[Question] You said you want to concentrate on bolstering relations with Arab countries. I think your visit to Tunisia is a part of this purpose. What is the purpose of this visit?

[Answer] We made an extensive tour that included Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Sudan, Syria, Iraq and Kuwait and now we are in Tunisia. The objective of this tour is to strengthen relations with these countries and to explain the latest developments that have taken place to gain support from these states. I consider the tour successful, and every country has offered aid. However, I hope that the aid will be relevant to the confrontation in the future.

[Question] What is your impression of Saudi Arabia?

[Answer] We were received in the best way there. The authorities provided us the necessary facilities and offered us financial aid.

[Question] Did your request specify things?

[Answer] We are supposed to strengthen our military and political capabilities. The Arab countries are supposed to support us to change our issue from an Arab issue to an African and probably to an international issue. Therefore, we called on the Arab League to adopt our position because our issue can only reach international opinion through an international organization. Hence, the Arab responsibility is represented by the adoption of our issue. It is known that financial aid alone is not enough if it is not accompanied by military, political and diplomatic support.

KENYA

AIR FORCE MEMBERS SENTENCED 15 SEPTEMBER

EA151914 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Seventeen servicemen of the now disbanded Kenya Air Force [KAF] were today sentenced by a court-martial to varying jail terms between 12 to 25 years and dismissed from the armed forces.

This follows the long-awaited court-martialling of the rebels of the former KAF who took part in the 1 August abortive coup. The trial is being conducted by a four-man panel in an open court, presided over by Brig Msomba of the Kenya Army.

Sixteen of the men were charged with mutiny, whose maximum sentence carries life term if found guilty. All the accused pleaded guilty to the charges and were sentenced on their own pleas and the sentences varied with the degree of involvement.

Anthony Miruka Agutu, a warrant officer, was jailed for 12 years and dismissed from the armed forces after the court found him guilty of failing to suppress a mutiny. The offense carries a life term in prison if found guilty. [as heard]

Pvt Nelson Aseto Achacha was imprisoned for 12 years; Pvt Roy Geno Okola, 21 years, Warrant Officer Paul Maithaya, 20 years; Senior Sgt (Hassa Kiruku Kagai), 20 years; Sgt Silvanus Anthony Ogina Nyanguto, 20 years; Sgt Maurice Noah Anyangu, 20 years; Cpl Peter Martin Ole Saialah, 25 years; Cpl Robert Oleko, 20 years; Senior Pvt's Joseph Sigilai, John Thairu, Edward Magovi, 20 years each; Cpl's Samuel Karamba Wainaina, Paul Onyango Ojuka, Andrew Were Tala, Charles Makana and Enos Lugalia Museti, 20 years each.

The trial of the other rebels will continue tomorrow.

STUDENTS CHARGED WITH 1 AUGUST RIOTING

EA151111 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 15 Sep 82 p 4

[By Edward Rhinaa]

[Excerpts] A minister's son and 21 other Nairobi University students were yesterday charged with taking part in a riot on August 1.

Richard Momoima, a son of Economic Planning and Development Minister Zacharia Onyonka, and the others were remanded in custody until today when their pleas will be taken.

When the students were brought before Chief Magistrate Abdul Rauf yesterday afternoon for plea, the magistrate suggested that their pleas be taken today. State Counsel Njoroge Mugo agreed but objected to the students being released on bond.

The students, who were unrepresented, were separately charged that, on August 1 in Nairobi, they took part in a riot. They were all remanded until today when they will be brought to court to answer the separate charges.

TANZANIANS, UGANDANS ADVISED TO GET WORK PASSES

LD151334 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] All Tanzanians and Ugandans residing in Kenya are advised to make applications for work permits and other passes direct to the office of the principal immigration officer, Harambee Avenue, Nairobi, to reach him not later than 9th October, next month. Education institutions which have enrolled Tanzanian and Ugandan nationals are also advised to obtain pupil passes on their behalf.

The Department of Immigration, in a statement, also said that Kenyan nationals married to Ugandans or Tanzanians who are not in possession of dependent passes are required to obtain them. The statement said that applications for work permits for those involved in specific employment should be made by their employers and those involved in partnership and owners of businesses should make their own applications. It added that those already residing in Kenya should make arrangements to have their national travel documents and passports in the due course, if they already do not have them.

UGANDA

'BANDITS' PARADED IN CITY SQUARE; MUWANGA SPEAKS

EA102020 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] The government has displayed more than 100 bandits in Kampala city square to prove to some Ugandans who never believed that there are some banditry activities going on in the country. Also on display were weapons which bandits have been using against the people of Uganda.

Addressing thousands of people who turned up at the city square to see the people who for some time have been a source of their misery, the vice president and minister of defense, Mr Paulo Muwanga, reiterated that in a few weeks to come banditry activities will be a forgotten phenomenon.

The minister of defense said it is disappointing to see that some of the captured bandits are close relatives or friends of the supporters of the Democratic Party [DP] leaders. For example, he said the paymaster of the banditry camp in Mpigi, (James Kadimu), is a former personal assistant of the president-general of the DP, Mr Paulo Kawanga Ssemogerere. He also told the crowd that Kayiira [antigovernment leader] is a friend to one of the DP MP's. In addition to this, the vice president disclosed that another DP MP was arrested trying to buy firearms for banditry activities.

In view of this, the vice president denounced DP supporters who go around talking to international organizations and news media that the government of Uganda is violating human rights in the country when they actually knew that it is the bandits who do so. Instead of helping the country to get rid of banditry activities, the vice president went on, these people are busy compiling names of people killed or abducted by the bandits, purporting them to be victims of the National Army.

In conclusion, the vice president reaffirmed the UPC [Uganda People's Congress] government's respect of human rights of all citizens of Uganda and called upon all Ugandans not to mistreat bandits that may come into their hands.

Another speaker at the city square was the minister of state in the office of the prime minister, Mr Rurangaranga, who called upon the people of Buganda and Uganda at large not to be deceived that (Busogora) or Kayiira will overthrow the UPC government.

Also present at the city square were the commander of UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army], Maj Gen Tito Okello; the chief of staff, Brig David Oyite Ojok; the acting inspector general of police, Mr Okoth Ogola; ministers; and high-ranking government officers.

Report on Security, 'Bandits'

LD131348 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] The commitment by the Uganda People's Congress [UPC] government to bring about security to this republic and to make this country the proud land which it once was cannot be overemphasized.

On the contrary, there were some persons who were still interested in seeing this country continue to be a ridiculous land to which the regime of primitivity, murder and terror reduced it. These persons constitute a pathetic gang.

There is no intelligence basis on which (Yusuf Lule), Andrew Kayiira, (Balaki Kirya), Godfrey Binaisa or (Yoweri Museveni) can say they are united.

(Yusuf Lule) at one time used all the abusive words he could find against Binaisa. At one time, Andre Kayiira swore he would not rest until he had removed Binaisa. Binaisa later accused (Lule) of being inefficient and tribalistic. When Binaisa was removed, (Museveni) swore he had never seen a corrupt president such as Binaisa, who had used the State House to [word indistinct] pro forma invoices.

In a nutshell, the activities and remarks of this chaotic gang have, in the last number of months, caused untold misery to the people of this country. However, with its policy of reconciliation and no revenge, its commitment to dialogue and the process of bringing about peace, the UPC government has successfully fought this gang and the voices that Uganda was subjected to before the party came into power.

Ironically, the gang that has been discussed joined with those who had lost the December 1980 elections and declared they were coming out to fight the UPC party because it won the elections.

At one time these gangsters planned to blow up Nile Mansion and the conference center, the buildings that had cost Uganda millions of shillings. At another time, they shot at random at Uganda House and had intentions to blow the transmitters at Bugolibi. The ugliest behavior of these gangsters was (?their) disrespect for human life. Using landmines, they blew up ambulances carrying the sick to hospitals. They have killed leading Ugandans, such as doctors and architects. They have abducted innocent young girls to marry their leading gangsters.

Again, these notorious gangsters have made attempts to bar aid coming to Uganda and they have called on Ugandas not to be productive. The activities of these gangsters have created a giant question that has been hanging above Ugandas, on how nationalistic they were.

The UPC government has been frank and open to Ugandans about these banditry activities. Whenever such activities were committed, the government informed Ugandans and the world at large on what these bandits were doing.

Explaining the stand of the Democratic Party (DP), the vice president and minister of defense, Mr Paulo Muwanga, said that despite the explanation by the government that hideous acts were committed by bandits, the DP leadership pointed an accusing finger at the government and the security forces. However, in many cases, whenever these people were arrested, journalists were allowed to talk to them and, in turn, journalists told the world that these were real bandits.

Despite this truth, DP leadership and other people pretended not to believe there were bandits in Uganda. And that was why over 100 bandits were paraded at the city square in Kampala, in front of the public. Speaking to thousands of people who turned up at the city square, the vice president announced that soon banditry activities would be something of the past.

Ugandans, and those who wished Uganda well, digested the news with excitement, because over the last few weeks the attitude towards the bandits in the places where they have been operating has changed drastically.

Having realized that banditry activities were not only harmful to the government but were also harmful to the people of the areas where they operated, the people aided the security forces in flushing out these bandits from where they were hiding.

In flushing out these bandits, the local population found that some of their cooking pots, [words indistinct], bicycles and other items which had purportedly been stolen by men in army uniforms were in the camps of these thugs. This led the local population to believe that the foodstuffs, chickens, goats, sheep, cattle and so on which had been taken by men in uniform, had actually been taken by real bandits.

The local population were more horrified when they also found that some of their children, whom they had feared killed, had instead been abducted by the same bandits. Interviews with these young victims revealed horrible crimes that had been committed in the bandits camps. A young woman told her pathetic story about how she had been forced to leave a baby behind and had been forced to become the wife of one of the leading bandits.

But the most interesting of those personalities was the former personal assistant to the DP president general, Mr Paul Ssemogerere, who told thousands of people that he had been the paymaster of the bandits.

Explaining the alleged continued participation by the DP in the banditry activities, the vice president emphasized the presence among the bandits of Ssemogerere's personal assistant and explained the knowledge the (?DP) had about the banditry activities in the country.

Earlier last week, the vice president and minister of defense, Mr Paulo Muwanga, and the minister of internal affairs, Dr John Luwuliza Kirunda, in harmony with the policy of reconciliation and no revenge, appealed to the public not to mistreat bandits who were surrendering.

It is now known that because of the atrocious conditions in their camps many bandits are running out of the bush, after rebelling against their leading bandits.

Speaking at a press conference at the International Conference Center, President Milton Obote, advised Andrew Kayiira and (Yoweri Museveni) to surrender.

In appreciation of what the local people have done against the bandits, government statement has expressed thanks to the people of Mpigi, Mubende and Masaka. It is great that the people of these areas have realized that it was their duty to clean out suffering from their areas. On the determination of the people of Mpigi, Mubende and Masaka to clean up their areas, the UNA [Uganda News Agency] correspondents speak of the unity of the local people against the bandits.

The Mpigi UNA correspondent reported that he had been told by the elder in the area that operations of the bandits had become so dangerous, that was why it was imperative that it had to be cleaned out.

An elder in Mubende told UNA correspondent that they had been misled too long by the people who had intentions to perpetuate the suffering of the people of the area.

The UNA correspondents agree with the vice president that soon banditry activities would be a history.

In conclusion when peace and security is discussed it is important to know that because of the existence of the regime of murder and terror in Uganda, a number of [word indistinct] children were bred who need an understanding father, and this is why the policy of reconciliation and no revenge is ideal.

Now that the people of these affected areas are awake, the leaders of the gangs should be told that they can no longer play one issue against the other in the eyes of the people of Uganda.

INFORMATION MINISTER MEETS WITH SOVIET ENVOY

EA151114 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] The ambassador of the Soviet Union, Mr Bukin, has paid a courtesy call on the minister of information and broadcasting, Dr David Anyoti, in his office in (Nakasero).

They discussed, among other things, issues pertaining to the training of Ugandan journalists and strengthening the school of journalism in Kampala. The ambassador informed the minister of the readiness of the Soviet Union to second professors to the Uganda school of journalism.

GHANA

FORMER OFFICIALS APPEAR BEFORE TRIBUNALS BOARD

AB152045 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] The first sitting of the board of the public tribunals established by the Provisional National Defense Council to try all those who have committed crimes against the people took place in Accra today.

The first group to appear before the tribunal were Krobo Edusei, Nana Okutwer Bekoe and Kwesi Armah -- all members of the Central Committee of the disbanded People's National Party.

Krobo Edusei and Nana Okutwer Bekoe were charged with demanding and accepting a loan of $1 million from an Italian businessman, Dr (Chevelli), for the party contrary to the 1979 political parties decree; while Kwesi Armah was charged with abetment of crime contrary to the criminal code in the 1979 political parties decree.

All the accused persons, except Krobo Edusei who pleaded not guilty, declined to enter any plea, but a plea of not guilty was entered by the tribunal on their behalf since, according to the chairman of the day's sitting, they cannot take the middle course.

The special public prosecutor, Mr (Amonu Moni), said in 1979 Krobo Edusei traveled to London and negotiated for financial assistance for the party with Dr (Chevelli), and on his return he informed deposed President Limann and Nana Okutwer Bekoe about the proposed loan. The prosecution alledged that Dr Limann gave a note to Krobo Edusei who traveled to London with Nana Okutwer Bekoe and other party functionaries to finalize the negotiations. The amount of $1 million was paid into a bank account in London with Mr K.N. Ofori and Nana Okutwer Bekoe as signatories on completion of the transaction by Kwesi Armah who acted as lawyer for the delegation and also (Chevelli's) lawyer.

Earlier, members of the board had sworn their preparedness to pay the ultimate revolutionary price if they should break faith with the people. The board said it would show that the era of different laws that existed for the rich and poor before the revolution has ended. They therefore assured the public that nobody is above the law and anyone who commits a triable offense will face the people's justice.

In all its dealings, the board shall be guided primarily by justice which cannot be defeated by mere technicalities.

Turning to the special public prosecutors, the board demanded great caution and efficiency in the presentation of cases, noting that a small error by a prosecutor could do serious damage to a case and undermine the course of justice. The board warned that it would not tolerate unnecessary delays and adjournments from defense counsels and prosecutors, adding that the days of those who still continue to commit crimes against the people are numbered, because the era of people's justice has arrived.

The office of the special public prosecutor said their duty is not to persecute but to prosecute and, with that as a guiding principle, they would conduct their activities in such a way as to promote justice in its truest perspective. Each case, it said, would be thoroughly investigated before it is presented to the tribunal. It, however, proposes to clear serious offenses pending before the special tribunals before dealing with more recent cases.

Before adjourning to next week Wednesday, the chairman said ample opportunity should be given to the accused persons to contact their lawyers.

CITIZENS URGED TO SUPPORT, COOPERATE WITH POLICE

AB160758 Accra Domestic Service in English 2200 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] The police, in conjunction with community defense committees, are embarking on a special countrywide operation to deal with the mounting crime wave. In a statement issued in Accra today, the inspector general of police [IGP], Mr Kugblenu, assured the public that standing by their commitment as a law enforcement agency the police are determined to take drastic action against perpetrators of these crimes. The IGP said the police cannot eradicate these vices without the support and cooperation of the public. He therefore appealed to the people to cooperate with the police in their communities.

IVORY COAST

PRESIDENT SENDS CONDOLENCES ON AL-JUMAYYIL DEATH

AB152011 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 15 Sep 82

[President Houphouet-Boigny's message 15 September to Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis on the assassination of President-elect al-Jumayyil]

[Text] It is with great concern that we have learned the news of the tragic loss of Mr al-Jumayyil, president-elect of Lebanon. On this sorrowful occasion, please accept the sincere condolences of the people and Government of Ivory Coast, who express their deep sympathy to the family of the famous departed.

NIGERIA

SHAGARI RETURNS FROM ROMANIA, BULGARIA 15 SEP

AB151734 Lagos NAN in English 1728 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Ikeja, Sept. 15 (NAN) -- President Shehu Shagari returned to Lagos today after a six-day official visit to Bulgaria and Romania.

He was received on arrival at Murtala Muhammad Airport by the vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, ministers, service chiefs and top government officials.

SENATE PRESIDENT OPPOSES RETURN OF ARMY RULE

AB160754 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] The Senate president, Dr Joseph Wayas, has said that there is no need for the army to come back and rule the country. In a statement in Lagos yesterday, Dr Wayas said President Shehu Shagari has been living up to expectations, adding that for the army to attempt to come back would amount to a destruction of democracy. Dr Wayas described those calling for the intervention of the army as being opposed to democracy.

ANGOLA

DOS SANTOS DISCUSSES NAMIBIA, CUBAN WITHDRAWAL

EA151348 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 15 Sep 82

[President Eduardo dos Santos address at a mass rally in Huambo on 14 September -- recorded]

[Excerpts] One of the objectives that brought us to Huambo, besides the need to establish more direct contact with local realities in order to find solutions to issues connected with a number of sectors in this important province, was to introduce Comrade Lt Col Joao Ernesto dos Santos Liberdade, a member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, who recently was appointed provincial commissioner of Huambo, replacing Comrade Lt Col Santana Andre-Pitra Petroff, who is going to take over other functions in the party leadership structure.

I am convinced that the people and officials of this province will continue to give their support to Comrade Lt Col Liberdade in the difficult task of presiding over the destiny of this province, without the dedication and determination of the broad masses, the comrade provincial commissioner will not be able to solve the people's problems in this province.

I, therefore, call on Comrade Lt Col Liberdade so that he can be seen by the broad masses present at this mass rally in Huambo. [applause]

I want to emphasize the dedication, the spirit of sacrifice and the courage that the workers of the Benguela railway have been demonstrating since the end of the colonial period by engaging themselves promptly in solving technical, organizational and other problems affecting this enterprise. They always have given a vigorous response to attacks by our internal enemies attempting to paralyze this important means of communication with the provinces of the central plateau and eastern Angola. [applause]

During our visit, we held a number of working meetings with party officials, members of the provincial commission and the command of the military region. We analyzed important problems connected with the province's political, organizational, military and economic and social situation. We observed that although the situation is still difficult in various areas of our life, it is perfectly under control. We also observed that both party and government officials in the province are determined to work toward progressively solving the problems. Huambo Province has great economic potential and a strategic position for the development of our revolution. It is obvious that the support of the central organs and bodies should be decisive factors in the settlement of political and military problems as well as those in the field of economic and social development.

The steps already taken in party organization by the people's vigilante squads and residents' commissions and also those taken in organization and functioning of the people's provincial assembly and the provincial commission are a good basis through which to give our support. This will help to improve efforts to implement the fundamental guidelines to effect economic and social development as defined by the first extraordinary party congress. It also will help to neutralize the nefarious actions of the puppet gangsters who attack peaceful residents with the intent of intimidating them and alienating them from the party.

As you know, comrades, the UNITA puppet gangsters have encountered great difficulty in trying to convince people by their criminal activity.

As a result, they resort to the criminal, demagogic and ridiculous propaganda that Angola is not an independent country but a country colonized by Cubans and Soviet personnel. [applause] Power in Angola is, therefore, exclusively exercised by Angolans. Here, there is neither Cuban nor Soviet colonialism or neocolonialism.

It should be clear that imperialism, as Lenin defined it, is the latest stage of capitalism. In the USSR and in Cuba, there is no capitalism. These are two socialist countries where exploitation of man by man hasn't existed for a long time. [applause] Having collaborated with PIDE [former Portuguese secret police], the puppets later went on to collaborate directly with the South African minority regime in the land of apartheid.

Our people already know that the South Africans are racists. In South Africa, about 5 million whites exploit and oppress about 20 million blacks, who live as foreigners in their own land.

The South African racists have occupied a part of our Cunene Province. They attack and massacre our people, destroy houses, farms, hospitals, schools, factories, roads, bridges and so forth. They give money and arms to UNITA and military training to some of its leaders who are cheated or taken by force by UNITA to Namibia. They carry explosives clandestinely transport arms, ammunition and armed gangs of puppets to burn down villages and steal cattle, money and other goods belonging to our people.

There can be no doubt whatsoever that the UNITA puppets are the allies and loyal servants of the South African racists. They brazenly lie when they say they are defending the interests of the black people of Angola. They are hand-in-hand with the South African racists and as such they cannot defend the interests of the blacks nor those of any other race in Angola. Their tactic of talking about the interests of the blacks of Angola only serves to sow confusion and divide the people on racial grounds. Their propaganda shows very well that they have learned the lesson of their masters, the South African racists.

To us the blacks, Bantus and Coloreds in Angola are only one people and one nation. [applause and slogans in the background] This is what the immortal guide of our revolution, the late President Agostinho Neto, taught us. We must strengthen our national unity even further.

The South African racists do not want to see Angola become a strong state that is completely independent. Just as the Portuguese colonialists and PIDE used UNITA puppets to retard our independence, they, the racists, now use the armed bandits of this puppet gang to retard the conomic and social development of our country and the solution of the basic problems of our people who suffered greatly with forced labor, humiliation and exploitation in colonial times.

Our activists and all the members of our party clearly must explain the situation to our people in the villages, towns and all other areas, in the national languages, in order to unmask UNITA's policy and misleading propaganda. We are already independent. We know many young people have now begun to understand that they have been misled and taken to the bush from where they are dispatched, with arms and explosives, to mistreat and terrorize their own people. These compatriots, if they want to respect the law and contribute toward national reconstruction, should report to the military or civil authorities.

Of course, we also know that the chief political and military leaders are the main culprits who are to blame for this situation. It is they who have to answer for their crimes -- crimes committed against our people. However, all those who bring explosives, arms and ammunition, from anywhere, because they want to attack our units or to massacre our peaceful residents and rob them of their goods, will receive a fitting response from our glorious People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA]. [applause]

Our people must support our armed forces. The defense and security forces in general must perfect and strengthen people's vigilance to neutralize all individuals who want to destabilize our national life. I repeat, we already have attained our political independence and we are working for our economic independence.

Our wish now is that Namibia also become independent. For this reason, we have been giving our support to the struggle of that territory, waged by SWAPO. The South African racists, with the (?tacit) support of some Western countries, are carrying out maneuvers to retard the implementation of the UN resolutions on Namibia's independence. In 1978, they were saying that Namibia would be independent if the port of Walvis Bay, which is in fact a military base inside Namibian territory, continued to be a South African enclave after the proclamation of Namibia's independence. A UN resolution was then approved on this matter. As a result, the process of negotiations was once again blocked because South Africa did not want to recognize that SWAPO had guerrillas inside Namibian territory. In 1979, the negotiations were resumed after breaking the impasse in which they had fallen as a result of a proposal by the late President Agostinho Neto on the creation of a demilitarized zone on the border with Namibia. When this was said and done, the South Africans brought forth the so-called problem of UN partiality because, they said, the United Nations only recognized SWAPO and not the so-called internal parties in Namibia. This deadlock was overcome.

After this, the South African racists brought in the mixed electoral system. This is the one-man-two-votes system, when the universal system applied in all countries is based on the principle of one-man-one-vote.

Now, when there are no more logical arguments to retard the independence of Namibia, South Africa with the support of the United States and other countries of the contact group decided to interfere openly in the internal affairs of Angola. They now use the presence of Cuban internationalist forces which are in Angola at the request of a sovereign government in accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter on the legitimate defense of member countries that have been attacked or invaded. They say that the presence of foreign troops in southern Africa constitutes a threat and, for this reason, they should be withdrawn. It is obvious that this is yet another maneuver to obscure the true intentions of its mentors.

The Cuban internationalist forces have never crossed the border of any neighboring country and they do not in any way constitute a threat to anybody. On the contrary, and this we have stated time and time again, it is the South African forces that, directly or indirectly, threaten the sovereignty of and destabilize Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Lesotho and Angola.

At this moment, Angola is a country being attacked by South Africa, which is illegally occupying by force of arms one important part of our Cunene Province. And, therefore, there are South African foreign troops in illegal occupation in Namibia and in one part of Angolan sovereign territory. It is unjust and inadmissible that the aggressors should present themselves as victims. All those facts, comrades, clearly show who are the real culprits retarding Namibia's independence.

Angola cannot in any way be blamed for this. Angola does not have and has never had territorial designs on alien territory. Its armed forces, our glorious FAPLA, are being developed in a defensive strategy to ensure the defense of the people, the territory and its economic objectives.

As we already have stated time and time again, the Cuban internationalist forces have not come to Angola to stay forever. In fact, at the time when South Africa's armed attacks on Angola stopped temporarily, the Angolan and Cuban Governments carried out some reductions of the manpower of the Cuban internationalist forces. This shows that we are encouraged by a constructive spirit and by good faith. In fact, in this regard, the Cuban and Angolan Governments already have published a joint statement indicating the conditions under which these forces would be withdrawn from Angola.

We cannot accept a vacuum in the defense of our territory, which might harm our security and stability and make our country even more vulnerable to foreign attacks.

At this moment, our borders daily are being violated. The buildup of forces and war equipment on the border with Namibia is continuing. The South Africans could at any time unleash a fresh large-scale military operation against our country.

Only the true independence of Namibia achieved through a political, military and diplomatic struggle, led by SWAPO, will guarantee us greater stability on our southern border and allow us and the Cuban Government to implement a program of withdrawal by stages of the Cuban internationalists from Angola. I think our position, because it is just, once again will be understood and supported by our people and the international community. [applause]

JORGE: NAMIBIAN WITHDRAWAL CANNOT BE ENVISAGED

AB151332 Paris AFP in French 1229 GMT 15 Sep 82

[By Jean-Louis Porte]

[Text] Luanda, 15 September (AFP) -- A simultaneous and graduated withdrawal of the forces involved in the Namibian conflict "cannot be envisaged today," Angolan Foreign Affairs Minister Paulo Jorge stated in Luanda on Wednesday.

Speaking in an exclusive interview with AFP, the Angolan minister specified: "we are the aggressed country and there is no question of imposing one's conditions on a sovereign government."

"As a matter of principle, he continued, "Angola does not like to be submitted to pressures" as far as the question of the presence of Cuban troops on our territory is concerned." (According to Western sources, there are between 15,000 and 20,000 troops.) The minister recalled that on two occasions, that is, in 1976 and 1979, Luanda and Cuba spontaneously took the initiative of reducing these troops.

After recalling the discussions with American representatives -- which have been practically interrupted until now and which will resume on Thursday -- Paulo Jorge affirmed: "At the moment, we are in a stage of evolution which enables us to know each other and to try to build solid bases for eventual normalization," but during these discussions one "is always faced with the obsession -- not to say the paranoia -- of the United States as far as the question of the Cubans is concerned."

"If there is no distinction made between Washington and Pretoria," affirmed the minister, "the South African regime is only a privileged instrument of imperialist policy. It is the armed hand of the United States in southern Africa."

According to Paulo Jorge, "people have tried to hold the Angolan Government responsible for a delay or even an impasse in the negotiations on Namibia."

The minister also expressed the opinion that the member countries of the contact group (the United States, France, Great Britain, West Germany and Canada) seem to be more "sensitive to the American obsession concerning the question of the presence of Cuban troops than to the illegality of the presence of South African troops" in Angola.

"We would have liked to share the optimism of the contact group countries concerning Namibia," he said, "but we have nothing concrete up to the present. The electoral system has not yet been defined, the cease-fire is not yet in force and the composition of the UN force is not yet known."

In reply to a question on the possible normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Angola, the minister said: "We are ready to establish the necessary contacts for the normalization of relations with Beijing. However, the positions must be clear because during the armed struggle, relations between the ruling MPLA-Labor Party and the Chinese authorities were not always excellent, especially as far as ideological problems between China and other socialist countries were concerned."

Paulo Jorge finally indicated that two major topics will be discussed during the forthcoming summit conference in Praia of the Portuguese-speaking countries: Cooperation within the framework of multilateral relations and the international situation.

GDR AMBASSADOR PRESENTS MEDICINE, CLOTHING

AB120727 Luanda ANGOP in French 1130 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Luanda, 11 Sep (ANGOP) -- On behalf of his country, the GDR ambassador to Luanda yesterday condemned racist South Africa's constant aggression against the People's Republic of Angola. He also denounced the imperialist maneuvers aimed at delaying the settlement of the Namibia independence problem.

The GDR representative in Angola made these statements at the 4 February International Airport in Luanda during a ceremony to present gifts to the Angolan Government and the Namibian vanguard party, SWAPO, represented respectively by MPLA-Labor Party Secretary for Administration and Finance Ilidio Machado and David Merowro of the SWAPO Directorate.

Ilidio Machedo described the gifts -- 8 and 1/2 tons of drugs, 200 boxes of various items of clothing and a box of medical equipment for the Bengo Hospital -- as a token of solidarity from the German people and a demonstration of the friendship and cooperation between Angola and the GDR. The gifts, which came from the GDR solidarity committee, were financed by the people and workers of that country, who are members of the Free German Trade Union Federation.

MOZAMBIQUE

ASSEMBLY SESSION ENDS; ELECTIONS DISCUSSED

MB151323 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Mozambique's second general election will be held between July and September next year. This has been decided by the People's Assembly, which ended a 2-day session in Maputo today. The assembly's Permanent Commission will fix the exact dates for the elections. The resolution containing the decision noted that the whole country would be engaged in preparations for the fourth congress of Frelimo from now until next April. It said the mass participation in precongress debate and selection of congress delegates would be an experience that would benefit the general election process.

The People's Assembly has also decided to lift the election ban on former collaborators with the Portuguese colonial secret police and other repressive institutions. The assembly amended the election act, removing the clause which said such collaborators could neither vote nor stand as candidates in elections. A resolution passed by the deputies recalled the frank public discussion between the former collaborators and President Samora Machel 4 months ago and said this had been aimed at freeing the consciences. Today they had nothing to hide and could be integrated into society with full citizen rights.

ZIMBABWE

SWAPO'S NUJOMA ARRIVES FOR TALKS 13 SEPTEMBER

CA151624 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] The president of the South-West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO of Namibia, Comrade Sam Nujoma, has arrived in Zimbabwe for talks with the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe. Comrade Nujoma, who arrived yesterday, is expected to brief the prime minister on the latest developments in the negotiations for the independence of Namibia. He will also meet government ministers.

Mugabe on P. Botha Statement

AB151300 Paris AFP in English 1243 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Harare, Sept 15 (AFP) -- Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe gave 250,000 Zimbabwe dollars (325,000 U.S. dollars) today to the black guerrilla movement fighting to end South African rule in Namibia, and rejected Pretoria's demand for a Cuban pullout from Angola as a condition of Namibian independence.

Mr Mugabe handed over the money here to Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), who is on a three-day visit to Zimbabwe.

The cash was raised by donations as a result of a Namibia solidarity week proclaimed in Zimbabwe last week. The Zimbabwean leader said the gift was intended to further SWAPO's efforts to gain independence for the territory South Africa administers in defiance of the United Nations.

Mr Mugabe and Mr Nujoma had talks about the four-year-old negotiations for a cease-fire, elections and a South African military pullout from Namibia, now stalled over the issue of the 15,000-20,000 Cuban troops in neighbouring Angola.

South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha said yesterday that there could be no negotiated solution in Namibia without a "clear agreement in advance" for a Cuban withdrawal from Angola, where SWAPO also has bases.

Mr Mugabe said today, however, that Zimbabwe stood by Security Council Resolution 435 -- which says nothing about Angola -- as the framework for a Namibian settlement, and that there could be no "negation" of the resolution "to suit South Africa's demands."

Nujoma on Cuban Pullout Demand

AB160745 Paris AFP in English 0425 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Harare, Sept 16 (AFP) -- Namibian guerrilla leader Sam Nujoma charged here Wednesday that South Africa was using the issue of Cuban troops in Angola as a pretext to avoid complying with the United Nations plan for the territory's independence.

Last year, at the abortive Geneva conference for a Namibian settlement, South Africa objected to what it termed UN bias toward SWAPO, Mr Nujoma's movement, the black nationalist leader said. Now, he added, "South Afirca is talking about a Cuban withdrawal from Angola with the backing of the Reagan administration" in the United States.

Mr Nujoma, who was speaking at a news conference at the end of a three-day visit to Zimbabwe, reiterated SWAPO's rejection of demands for a Cuban pullout as a condition of Namibia's independence from Pretoria.

He said SWAPO's guerrillas were prepared to fight for many more years -- they have been fighting a low-level bush war with South African troops in Namibia since 1966 -- to achieve "genuine independence" free of conditions.

The southern African front-line states -- Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zambia -- declared their opposition September 4 at a summit in Lusaka to any linkage of the Cuban forces issue and a settlement in Namibia.

SUSPECTED AIRBASE SABOTEURS APPEAR IN COURT

MB160645 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Three officers of the Air Force of Zimbabwe have already appeared in court in connection with the blowing up of aircraft at Thornhill Airbase, Gweru, on 25 July. A defense counsel, Mr (Gordon), said the officers are being charged in terms of Section 18 of the Law and Maintenance Act, which states that it is an offense to use explosives to destroy aircraft. The three officers that have appeared in court are Air Vice Marshal (Sleiter), Wing Commander (Briskoff) and Air Commodore (Pyre).

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH PORTUGAL -- Zimbabwe and Portugal have signed a trade agreeme. Speaking at the ceremony in Harare today, the minister of trade and commerce, Comrade Hove, called on Zimbabwean importers and exporters to look at Portugal as a possible supplier or market for their goods. The Portuguese secretary of state for exports Mr (Oliveira) sad the agreement will increase the trade flow between the two countries. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Sep 82 CA]